

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1436.—Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 18 years.)
Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—50 West Trevelyan (call 4s. paid), 9s. net.
SHARES RECOMMENDED:—Sithney Carnmen, North Trekerby, Illogan, East Chiverton, Caradon United, Okei Tor, Billins, East Russell, East Carn Brea, Bryn Gwlog, Long Lake, East Rosewarne, Cefn Cilen, and Central Minera.
BUYER of Brynford Hall.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—25 Alfred Consols, 21s.; 2 Basset and Grylls, £21; 5 Cook's Kitchen, £32; 10 Camborne Yean, £3; 50 Crebor, 20s.; 4 Caradon Consols, £21; 5 Carroli, £47; 20 Drake Walls, £24; 20 East Wheel Russell, 10 East Carn Brea, £10; 25 East Rosewarne, £34; 5 East Caradon, £47; 20 Furnze Hill Wood, 10s.; 6 Gonnemena, £3; 10 Glasgow Caradon, £4; 100 Great North Toigus, 11s.; 50 Great Retallack, 12s. 6d.; 5 Great Wheel Fortune, £34; 25 Hawkmoor, 4s.; 20 Hingston Down, £27; 20 Kitty (St. Agnes), £47; 25 Ludcott, £7; 25 Lady Bertha, 22s.; 20 Marke Valley, £34; 20 New South Caradon, 17s.; 50 North Minera, 12s. 6d.; 20 North Crofty, £5; 20 North Trekerby, £4; 10 North Phoenix, £6; 20 Pedn-ar-drea United, 2s.; 20 Prosper (Brea), 30s.; 5 Tincroft, £18; 2 West Toigus, £70; 20 Wheel Harriett, £34; 20 Wheel Grenville, 10s.; 20 West Caradon, £13; 20 St. John's, £34; 10 Tamar Consols, 23s.; 2 Trevelyan; 20 Trecroft, 12s. 6d.; 10 South Trevelyan, £34.

ANNUAL MINING REVIEW FOR 1862.—
PETER WATSON'S "Weekly Mining Circular and Share List," synopsis of Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., contains, in No. 249, vol. VI., of Friday, 24 January, a Review for the last year on the following Mines, viz.:—
Devon Great Consols. Wheal Edward.
Wheal Trevelyan. Caradon Consols.
North Down. Carn Brea.
Hingston Down. St. Day United.
Bedford United. Penhalg.
Gawton Copper Mine. West Caradon.
East Rosewarne. Wheal Buller.
Bryn Gwlog. Great Brigan Mine, &c.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 9th of January, No. 250, Vol. VI., contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—
Dolcoath. North Roskear.
Cook's Kitchen. Carn Brea.
East Caradon. Clifford Amalgated.
Great South Toigus. Herodsfoot.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 16th of January, No. 251, Vol. VI., contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—
Wheal Seta. Wheal Ludcott.
East Basset. Lady Bertha.
Marke Valley. North Robert.
Wheal Margaret. Wheal Unity.
East Russell.
West Toigus.
Providence.
West Wheel Basset.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 23rd of January (No. 252, Vol. VI.), contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—
East Carn Brea. Great Wheal Vor.
Wheal Union. West Wheal Mine.
Wheal Agar. West Stray Park.
Roswall Hill & Ransom. East Pool.
United. Rosewarne Consols.
And information on Ludcott, Calvadack, Caradon United, &c.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 30th of January (No. 253, Vol. VI.), contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—
Alfred Consols. West Wheal Frances.
Wheal Tremayne. Wheal Crebor.
North Trekerby. Wheal Harriett.
And information on Wheal Buller, Wheal Grylls, West Caradon, East Basset, &c.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 6th of February (No. 254, Vol. VI.) contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—
Gurlyn. Trecroft.
Wheal Grenville. East Grenville.
West Sharp Tor. Great Retallack.
And information on Wheal Arthur, Drake Walls, East Carn Brea, Wheal Agar, &c.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 13th of February (No. 255, Vol. VI.) contains FULL PARTICULARS of—
Illogan Mines. Wheal Grylls.
Calvadack. Wheal Arthur.
Mr. Peter Watson has returned to town from visiting several mines in Cornwall and Devon during the past two weeks.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
RAILWAY, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, STEAM-SHIP, &c., and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual rate of commission, or at net prices.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchase or sales.
Eighteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Sixteen in London.)
Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.
From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.
Mines specially inspected.—Fee, £2 10s. each inspection.
Loans on good Mining Shares on liberal terms.
A Daily List of Prices sent to clients on application.
PETER WATSON being in daily communication with agents, and a long and extensive connection in different parts of Cornwall and Devon, enables him to supply at all times to his friends and clients the earliest information from the several mining districts, and consequently he can operate for them quickly to good advantage in the purchase or sale of shares, especially when he receives the earliest information of any rich lode or discovery being made, or, on the other hand, a falling off in the value of lodes, &c.
N.B.—If Subscribers or Clients will refer to my recommendations during the last six or eight months in my "Weekly Circulars" (as well as by letter) of some sixteen or eighteen Mines, they will find the price has advanced considerably, as predicted—100 to 700 per cent. whilst others which I stated should be sold, have fallen in price.
Subscription (annual) to Weekly Circular, 21s.; single copy, 6d.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience).
EAST CARADON, NORTH ROSKEAR, NORTH TREKERBY, NORTH CROFTY, AND THE OTHER MARKET MINES.—Apply to GEORGE RICE for a "private" truthful advice as to prospects of these mines, if you desire to make profits, or avert losses.
EAST CARADON.—There will be a great change shortly in the price of these shares for "better or worse." GEORGE RICE can communicate most important information. Apply early. Business at close prices in all the market mines.
Feb. 27, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: City Bank.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years.) has FOR SALE at net prices:—50 Illogan, 25s.; 4 Vigra and Clocan, £34; 100 East Seta, 8s. 9d.; 30 Wheal Harriett, 25 Ludcott, £74; 20 Prosper United, 10s.; 50 Dale, 5s. 6d.; 5 Margaret, £37; 100 Tamar Consols, 23s.; 70 Drake Walls, £24; 25 Glasgow Caradon; 5 Bryn Gwlog, £32; 25 Wheal Union, £54; 20 Tincroft, £18; 50 Gonnemena, £3; 30 Great South Toigus, £34; 100 Wheal Harriett, £34; 50 Wheal Crebor, 20s.; 35 East Carn Brea, £10; 100 East Rosewarne, £34; 25 Hingston Down, £27; 50 Wheal Grenville, £34; 20 North Basset, 4 Stray Park, £38; 35 East Russell, £47; 4 West Caradon, £31; 4 Caradon Consols, £20; 65 Pedn-ar-drea, 7s.; 100 North Down, £24; 50 St. David's, 15s.; 100 Crookhaven, 4s.; 100 West Polemar, 4s.; 50 Sithney Carnmen; 200 West Trevelyan, 8s. 9d.; 75 Trumpet United, 9s.; 120 Vale of Towy, 8s. 6d.; 50 Caradon Hill, 24s.; 100 Great Retallack, 12s.; 15 East Caradon, £47; 70 Caradon Consols, 17s.; 65 Wheal Unity, 11s. 3d.; 3 New Seta; 5 North Roskear; 3 East Basset.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
5 Bryn Gwlog, £35.
20 Brynford, 7s. 9d.
20 Bottle Hill.
1 Basset, £67 1/2.
5 Cliff. Amal., £19 17 6.
3 Cook's Kitchen, £31 3/4.
2 Cargill.
1 Carn Brea, £63.
1 Caradon Cons., £20 18 9.
1 Caradon Hill, 25s. 6d.
20 Crowly, 8s. 9d.
1 Copper Hill.
5 Cwm Erdd, £17 3/4.
50 Drake Walls, £24 3s. 6d.
40 Don Pedro North del Rey, 16s. 9d.
20 East Russell, £5 1s. 9d.
10 East Carn Brea, £10 11 3.
1 East Basset, £82.
20 East Gonnemena Lake.
10 East Marz, £13 3/4.
20 East Seta, 10s. 3d.
10 E. Rosewarne, £3 13s. 6d.
1 East Darren, £22.
10 East Agar.
20 East Grenville, 49s. 6d.
5 East Caradon, £47 1/4.
50 Fortuna.
50 Glasgow Caradon Consols, £34.
1 Granbler, £17 3s. 9d.
30 Great Retallack, 10s. 6d.
40 Gt. North, Cop., 10s.
1 Great Fortune, £34 1/4.
10 Gt. S. Toigus, £24 1/4.
10 Gonnemena Lake.
1 Herodsfoot, £47 1/4.
50 Hingston Down, £2 12 6.
50 Holmbush (old), 33s. 6d.
30 Lady Bertha, 19s. 6d.
And is a BUYER of 3 Wheal Buller, 300 Nant-y-lago, 500 Treweatha 11s., 50 Caradon Hill, 5 Caradon Consols, and 300 North Minera.
Residents in the country having frequently complained of the difficulty experienced in obtaining accurate quotations, I have determined to issue a daily price-list, which will be forwarded post free to all subscribers on payment of one guinea per annum.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Feb. 27, 1863.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.
FOR SALE, 50 East Wheal Jane, £2 7s. 6d. nett.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
C. POWELL's office is the Mining Exchange, and from his long experience in and thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to act promptly, and to the interest of his clients, on all orders with which he may be favoured, either by post or telegraph. Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents, and advice given as to what shares should be bought or sold.—Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.
East Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Providence, Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, Union, North Crofty, North Roskear, &c., are sound investments and good to buy.

MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES A DAILY STOCK, SHARE, and MINING CIRCULAR containing particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, &c., and can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, E.C.

MR. BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft shares for investment, as being perfectly free from speculation, will pay good interest for money, and steadily advance in price. Unions are good to buy. Illogan and North Crofty are deserving of attention. On the successful panic in North Roskear, these shares should be picked up. East Carn Brea were never so safe to buy as at present. Wheal Seta is the prize of the year. Shareholders in North Roskear and other good mines are cautioned against circulars professing to give disinterested information, but strongly recommending selling out, with a view of investing in unsuitable rubbish, or some pet scheme of the poacher.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London.

NORTH CROFTY.—This mine is destined to occupy ere long a first place in the list of the successes of the rich Dolcoath district. A few months ago these shares were £34; now £44. The mine is looking better now than when shares were £28, the returns are being greatly increased, and under the able management of Capt. J. Vivian dividends will ere long be commenced. For permanence there are no mines like this extraordinary run; shares should be immediately bought. For further particulars see article in Mr. J. Y. Watson's 19th Annual Review of Mining.
5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, Feb. 6, 1863. G. BATTERS.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and prospectus.

N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and CO. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. LELEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—
5 Bryn Gwlog, £35.
2 Basset, £68.
15 Bottle Hill.
10 Camborne Yean, 37s. 9d.
2 Condurow.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £31 7 6.
5 Cliff. Amal., £23 3/4.
40 Cambrian Gold, £17 3/4.
25 Cardigan Cons., 17s. 6d.
1 Devon Great Consols.
40 Drake Walls, 49s. 9d.
10 East Russell, £34.
10 E. Carn Brea, £10 11 3.
15 East Grenville, 49s.
10 East Caradon, £46 10s.
4 East Basset, £77 1/4.
50 East Jane, 52s. 6d.
30 E. Rosewarne, £3 13 9.
20 East Seta.
5 Granbler, £17 3/4.
10 Gt. Fortune, £33 3/4.
10 Gt. Retallack, 10s. 6d.
30 Gt. S. Toigus, £24 11 3.
5 Gonnemena, £3 2s. 6d.
10 Gurlyn, 1s. 3d.
10 Hings. Down, £2 15s.
100 Hawkmoor, 4s. 6d.
5 Kitty (Leant), an offer wanted.
25 Kelly Bray.
OFFER WANTED for 2 North Pool, and 20 Aberffraw; both these mines are in a very cheap at present prices. See the agents' report, in another column.
N.B.—Mr. LELEAN requests that all shares for sale be sent in on Thursday evening the latest, to insure their insertion.—Feb. 27, 1863.

VALUABLE DIVIDEND, FORFEITED, AND OTHER MINING SHARES FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON have received instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 5th day of March next, at One o'clock precisely, the FOLLOWING VALUABLE MINING SHARES:—
290 Bedford Consols (forfeited for non-payment of calls.)
49 East Gonnemena Lake and South Bedford (forfeited for non-payment of calls.)
150 Penrith Silver-Lead.
60 East Carn Brea.
60 Gurlyn.
20 East Seta.
100 No. Minera (Limited).
20 East Wheal Russell.
22 Prosper United.
100 Garreg.
60 East Clogau.
10 North Dolcoath.
8 West Stray Park.
10 North Levant.
10 Smith's Wood (Limited).
20 New Treleigh.
3 Vigra and Clogau.
25 Bottle Hill.
100 Central Minera, lead (Limited).
25 Carnemena.
20 Trimley Hall.
10 Nanigles.
25 Cwmbrane.
40 Lady Eliza (Limited).
5 Bryn Gwlog.
35 Ludcott.
30 Crookhaven.

For catalogues and further particulars application to be made to Mr. J. B. Laws, 50, Threadneedle-street, Garraway's, and the auctioneers, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
3, PINNERS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and
16, HACKINS LAY, LIVERPOOL.

Mr. T. E. W. THOMAS's pamphlet, containing particulars of a few of the leading mines, with his advice to speculators and investors for 1863, is now ready, and can be had post free for six stamps.

Mr. T. E. W. THOMAS is a BUYER of 500 (or any part) North Great Work shares.

MR. FRAS. G. LANE, MINING SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MR. F. G. LANE is a BUYER of the following shares at prices annexed, or a SELLER at a small advance:—
50 East Caradon, £46 3/4.
20 East Russell, £34.
100 Glasgow Caradon, £34.
2 South Toigus, £70.
100 West Maria and For-tune, £25.
200 Furnze Hill Wood, 7s. 6d.
10 North Roskear, £55.
50 Ludcott and Wrey, £7.
25 Wheal Harriett, £34.
50 East Rosewarne, £34.
50 St. Just United, £24.
5 Great Fortune, £35.
10 Tincroft, £18.
50 Treweatha 11s., 50 Caradon Hill, 5 Caradon Consols, and 300 North Minera.

Parties before operating should apply to the above, who is in a position to give valuable and reliable information concerning these mines.
Commission, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMPSON has the means of obtaining the very first information, and is fully capable of giving the best advice, either for investment or speculation.

MR. E. GOMPERTS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1½ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Hingston, £25.
East Caradon, £47 1/4.
E. Gonnemena Lake, £24.
East Basset, £82 1/2.
East Carn Brea, £10 1/4.
Great Fortune, £35 1/4.
Great South Toigus, £26 3/4.
Great Barriett, £6.
And is a BUYER of—
Went Maria, 25s.
Illogan Consols, 22s. 6d.
West Toigus, £63.
Calstock, 8s.
An OFFER WANTED for—
East Jane.
Feb. 27, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WHEAL HARRIETT.—JAMES HUME's "Circular" for February contains a special report of this mine. All interested should apply for a copy before printing. Price, 6d.
JAMES HUME transacts business for clients strictly on commission.
Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1½ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily price list may be had on application.

FOR SALE:—
20 East Carn Brea, £10 1/4.
2 Stray Park, £36 3/4.
75 Vale of Towy, 7s. 3d.
10 East Russell, £5 11s. 3d.
10 Harriett, £33.
50 East Rosewarne, £34.
20 East Grenville, 49s. 6d.
10 Great S. Toigus, £26 3/4.
25 No. Downs, £2 16s. 9d.
1 East Basset, £22 1/4.
10 Ludcott, £7.
10 North Trekerby, £4.
100 Castleward United (Limited).
50 Crookhaven (an offer wanted).
February 27, 1863.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOVBURY, LONDON, E.C.
E. BEAZLEY recommends for immediate purchase, for investment, North Roskear, North Crofty, East Chiverton, North Pool, New Seta, East Seta, East Carn Brea, and Union.

MR. JOHN METHERELL, MINE SHARE DEALER,
2, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. J. METHERELL, having been practically engaged in mining for the past 30 years, is enabled to give sound advice as to dealing in shares.
Telegraphic orders punctually attended to.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MINING SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual commission. RAILWAY, BANK, and OTHER SHARES at Stock Exchange rates.
Holders of North Roskears will do well to disregard the exaggerated statements of brokers or dealers who wish to rig these shares, and induce the public to hold until they have realised to sell at once, and avail themselves of a clear gain of 50 per cent. beyond their real value. Those who have great faith in any further advance should consult H. W., as he can put them into the way of buying at considerably under present quotations.
A coincidence of circumstances supports North Roskears which long supported Ludcotts, but has now failed. Any stock greatly "beared," as a rule shows the opinion of the market as to its merits.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. beg to inform their clients and friends that they have entered into partnership, and take this opportunity of thanking them for the flattering support with which they have been honoured for the last TEN YEARS, and they trust that the appreciation of their labours to give satisfaction may now be extended to them under the new firm of "WARD AND JACKMAN."
They purpose executing orders in every description of mining shares and other securities, and to ensure the interests of their clients they are determined to adhere strictly to a commission business.
Feb. 27, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**GOOD DIVIDENDS.—MESSRS. DAUNT AND CO., of 30, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C., have ON SALE some FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/4, and Mines at 1 per cent.
A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application: Investors will be cautioned against specious mines.**

Original Correspondence.

MINING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

SIR,—In assuming to lay before your readers, as nearly as I can, the particulars of mining on Lake Superior, I shall endeavour rather to give the actual results, and apparent future prospects of mining properties, than to launch out into speculative theories, or undertake essays beyond the sphere of the miner's pen.

The copper mining region of Lake Superior is divided into three districts, named respectively Keweenaw, Portage Lake, and Ontonagon. The district in which profitable mining was first done was Keweenaw, and in which the celebrated Cliff Mines are situated. This district, however, retained the laurels but for a few years, when its more fortunate rival, the Ontonagon, led in the race. But as mining even on Lake Superior is subject to the same changes as elsewhere, so Ontonagon has been compelled to yield its pre-eminence to the newer district of Portage Lake.

For the present I will dwell more particularly on the Ontonagon, and reserve for future communications information in regard to the other districts. The number of mines in operation in this district is twelve, and are named as follows:—National, Minnesota, Rockland, Superior, Knowlton, Mass, Ogimaw, Evergreen Bluff, Ridge, Adventure, Toltec Consols, and Bohemian. The mines are named commencing at the west, and running east. The NATIONAL MINE will be the first, therefore, to claim our attention. Without going back to the early history of the mine, I would state that it was worked with varying success from 1851 until about three years ago, when it was placed upon the Dividend List, by yielding its stockholders \$40,000 for the fiscal year ending Nov. 1, 1859; since then it has given two annual dividends of \$40,000 each. For the past year its measure of success has not been so great, owing to two main causes—the first, a diminution of product, which is thought will be but temporary; the other, heavy outlays made for machinery necessary to command the mine more efficiently at its increasing depth.

The vein is well defined, carrying excellent walls, and running with the formation about east and west; it lies upon a bed of conglomerate, the hanging wall of which is the footwall of the vein. The vein varies from 1 to 6 ft. in width, and is composed chiefly of chalcite, quartz, spar, lammonite, and trap. The copper is found in masses and lumps of different sizes, and in bits like peas, to infinitesimal particles disseminated throughout the lode. There are seven shafts sunk to about an average of 600 ft., and levels communicating each shaft at intervals of 60 to 100 ft. apart. The number of miners employed in breaking ground, &c., is about 150, and the total force, embracing wheelers, fillers, landers, stamps, surface hands, mechanics, &c., (say) about 275 men. The product for the past year was 596-100 tons, or an average of 49-1312 tons per month, of 70 per cent. copper.

The MINNESOTA MINE joins the National to the east of the latter property, and conducts its mining operations on the same vein; indeed, the workings are so near each other that the levels of each mine are driven up close to the boundary. The Minnesota is the leading mine of the Ontonagon, if not of the entire Lake Superior district. The Cliff of Keweenaw, and Quincy of Portage Lake, dispute the palm with it, and it is not until after the close of the year's business that it can be ascertained which mine actually took the lead. At this writing it is not positively known which of the three is ahead up to the close of navigation, 1862. On this point there is considerable rivalry among the managements and friends of each mine, and it is not until the products are smelted that the facts can be established. One mine may return the greatest amount of rough copper, another a less shipment, but of higher percentage, and in this way the matter is kept in doubt until the official statements set the matter at rest. I find I have already attained such length that it would be impossible to do justice to the Minnesota in this letter, so that I will defer further remarks until my next.

Ontonagon, Lake Superior, Jan. 20.

A CORRESPONDENT.

THE MINING PRODUCE OF CHILI.

SIR,—As the Journal is dedicated exclusively to mining interests, I send you the statistics of the produce of the Carrizal mining district. I also send you a report of the proceedings of the Carrizal Railroad, which will give you an idea of where the district is, and how the copper ores are brought to this port for embarking to the other Chilean ports, where the sulphates are in such demand for fluxes, they being the best in the world (at least, so pronounced by experienced smelters).

The productions of the mines on a single vein, within the distance of one mile to the greatest extremity, are at this date 110,000 qntls. per month, the quintal being equal to 102 lbs. English, the ores averaging 13 per cent. of copper. The lower quality of metals are calcined, and smelted into regulus with the small quantities of carbonate ores found on the surface, there being employed in the operation 15 reverberatory furnaces, four close to the mines, and nine on the line of the railroad leading towards them.

The Port of Coquimbo, 123 miles south of this, has consumed of these ores, in the six months ending July 1, the considerable quantity of 102,487-33 quintals; that of Zota, the centre of the coal mining district, 593 miles south of this, also consumes considerable; whilst those of Caldera, 72 miles north, and Taital, 187 miles north, depends exclusively on these ores for their fluxes to keep their smelting-furnaces going on an economical footing. The ores sent to these Chilean or home ports average 15 per cent. of copper, whilst those exported to the United States average 18 per cent. Thinking these statistics may be of interest to your readers, I am ready to give any information you may require from this part of the world.

Carrizal Bago, Chili, S. A., Nov. 12.

G. H. STEVENSON.

Quantities of Metals shipped from the port of Carrizal Bago (317 miles north of Valparaiso, Province of Atacama, department of Huasco, in Chile, South America):—

Jan., 1862—Sulphates, to Coquimbo, 15 per cent. copper	35,944-02
Ditto to Caldera, 15 per cent. copper	20,861-42
Ditto to Zota, 15 per cent. copper	4,003-00
Regulus, to Europe, 80 per cent. copper	5,004-16
Copper, in bars, 98 per cent. copper	2,107-72 = 47,923-32
Feb., 1862—Sulphates, to Coquimbo, 15 per cent. copper	14,411-07
Ditto to Caldera, 15 per cent. copper	10,401-42
Ditto to Taital, 15 per cent. copper	4,340-00
Ditto to Zota, 15 per cent. copper	2,282-45
Copper, in bars, 98 per cent. copper	1,511-94 = 33,246-83
Mar., 1862—Sulphates, to Coquimbo, 15 per cent. copper	6,381-77
Sulphates, to Taital	11,544-33
Regulus, to England, 50 per cent. copper	13,871-16
Copper, in bars, 98 per cent. copper	971-27 = 32,788-53
April, 1862—Sulphates, to Coquimbo, 15 per cent. copper	14,549-58
Ditto to Taital	12,584-13
Ditto to United States, 18 per cent. copper	5,560-18
Regulus, to England, 50 per cent. copper	8,400-80 = 41,293-69
May, 1862—Sulphates, to Coquimbo, 15 per cent. copper	9,230-09
Ditto to Caldera	12,005-00
Ditto to Taital	10,151-18
Copper, in bars, to England, 98 per cent. copper	300-60
Regulus, 50 per cent. copper	7,157-19 = 38,974-06
June, 1862—Sulphates, in Coquimbo, 15 per cent. copper	21,841-80
Ditto, in Caldera	4,592-00
Ditto, in Taital	9,393-00
Ditto, in United States	5,715-15
Copper, in bars, to England	375-40
Regulus on hand in port	11,700-00 = 53,619-55

Quintals of 102 lbs. English

[We are obliged to our correspondent for his communication, and shall at all times have pleasure in publishing such information as it may be convenient for him to forward. Letters from distant mining districts are always acceptable.]

CORNWALL AND WEST CORNWALL RAILWAY.

SIR,—A correspondent of the *Royal Cornwall Gazette*, who subscribes himself "F. H." (Helston), a few weeks ago, complained of the want of punctuality in the delivery of parcels sent per Cornwall Railway. It appears that, in conformity to an ancient custom of sending presents at Christmas, he dispatched some game to a friend for a Christmas dinner; but of which that friend could not partake, from its non-arrival in time, as promised. Now, I do not lay any blame to the directors of the railway for any detention of that sort, because their rules are very good, as well as their intentions; but blame certainly rests with their servants, who ought to be more careful to deliver with punctuality every parcel committed to their charge. I have frequently had cause of complaint against both railway companies on the same ground. A short time since I sent to London for a parcel of paper, which was booked there about a fortnight or three weeks before I received it. I called at the office at the Truro station, where I was informed it had not reached. I wrote to Paddington, and was informed that it was booked on. I gave it up as a lost article, when one day, calling at the Royal Hotel on other business, the clerk said—"There is a parcel here for you; we sent it to your office, but found no one there." I replied—"Then you ought to have sent it to the dwelling-house." About two months ago I sent a parcel to my son at Liskeard, who called at the station for it, where it was never booked as a received parcel, but was brought back to Truro immediately, because my nephew, who happened to see it, so advised, not knowing that my son was at Liskeard. I had to pay the carriage both ways, and send the parcel through the Post-office. I shall demand repayment of that money. Want of care is another fault with the officials. We sent to London for a tin-plate can of litho-

graphic varnish, about a gallon, and, although it was very thickly wrapped in brown paper, through the violent handling it was subjected to the vessel was broken, and a large portion of the varnish absorbed by the wrapper.

The same inattention prevails on the West Cornwall Railway. I will mention one instance as an example. A few years ago I sent, per last down train, a parcel of 50 maps to Mr. Treweeke, Lant, plainly directed. A few days afterwards he wrote to say that the parcel had not arrived. I then tried to find out what had become of it; but could not trace it beyond Hayle station. I blamed the carrier to St. Ives for the loss; but, at it turned out, wrongly. About two years afterwards, Mr. Treweeke's servant, on calling at the shop of Mr. Trevithick, at Hayle, was informed that there was a parcel there for his master, which had been there some months. It proved to be the parcel so long lost. The plans were then of no service to Mr. Treweeke, and, on that account, he objected to pay the charge—about 2s. I thought, therefore, that I had a good cause of demand on the company for the value of the parcel, and, accordingly, wrote to the secretary, Mr. Charlton, about twelve months ago, for the amount, to which letter that gentleman has given no reply to this day. I think that I cannot fairly ask you to afford more space in your present number; but I have more to write for a subsequent one.—*Truro*, Feb. 19.

R. SIMONS.

ENGLISH MINING MACHINERY.

SIR,—I read the letter in last week's Journal from Don Ignacia Rickard, Inspector-General of Mines, Argentine Republic, South America. I am at some loss to understand why that gentleman could have expected to find machinery in operation reducing chlorides of silver in England. The chemical components of silver or other ores that reach England are seldom considered; the ores are put up for auction, as (say) silver ores, and assays are made to find out the contents of silver, and sometimes a portion of gold may be expected to be paid for. When taken to the purchaser, he sets about the cheapest plan of getting out the gold and silver, which here is by smelting with poor lead ores, and subsequently separating the silver in the usual way by crystallising the lead. The gold follows the silver, which is sold in mass to the London refiners, and should they find platinum, they consider it a requisite, unless it had been named to them in the bargain as to the terms of price.

The best grinding machinery surely can be got in England, and any amount of machines for reducing any class of silver ores—say, natural chlorides, bromides, or artificial chlorides. I have used such, and shall be happy to inform him how I would proceed to obtain such, as I consider the very best. A thorough or, say, a complete analysis of the ore should first be made, to come at the fact as to how much per cent. of chloride of silver is in the ore, and how much as antimonial sulphuret, &c. Then a metallurgist would set about forming a process for abstracting the silver and gold. If in South America, he must know the costs of many ingredients required, also the costs of labour and materials. I shall be happy to hear from Mr. Rickard on this subject. J. H. CLEMENT.

Kensington, Feb. 24.

GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATION.

SIR,—The existence of gold in Wales is in the history of the past and present, and needs no further remarks. Books and pamphlets have been written on the gold fields, and many good and many valueless articles have from time to time appeared in your valuable paper, (the *Mining Journal*), but taking into consideration all that has been written on the subject, how little light has been thrown on it for those unacquainted with metallurgical processes! Indeed, it is doubtful whether a single article has ever appeared by which those uninitiated upon practical gold extraction from the ores could learn anything, nor has a single process been published or ever brought to practical use in this district. Singular as it may appear, there are many scientific and able metallurgists in this country, but none of them seem to care much about the gold in this district. I consider these mines, however, are of great importance, as part of the other boundless mineral resources of this great country, and that they are worthy of the attention of the enterprising capitalist. Gold mining is also among the most agreeable of mining enterprises. Immediately the gold is taken out we always find ready purchasers, without waiting, as with other metals, for market rules or arbitrary local regulations of smelters. A great deal of money is at present invested in the gold mines of Wales, and many have ventured the last they possessed to get handsomely rewarded again for their risk; but the how and when it will be done is yet the great question to be solved; and this cannot be done in a week or a month, and it may yet be another year, unless the mines be prosecuted with more vigour than hitherto, before it is ascertained what average yield of the ore will pay. That gold is in the ores here there is now no doubt, and the only question is a scientific one—namely, how economically and profitably to get it out, so as to benefit shareholders and proprietors, a question, however, which is as yet unanswered.

The Clogau has yielded a considerable amount of gold, and will yield ten times as much every year, if properly managed. Several of the other Welsh mines have also returned gold at different periods, but have always lost as much gold as they produced. I can hardly understand how it is possible that the methods of treating gold ore have been kept so long in the dark, if we consider that even at the time of Moses gold was extracted and used by him, and now in this enlightened age people are content to fish in the dark for what the Israelites have done thousands of years ago. I can in no other way account for it than by supposing that there is a great prejudice against everything that savours of foreign advice, and especially by mining captains, who think their dignity offended by outsiders coming to teach them something; but, fortunately, people all over the world are not so prejudiced, otherwise we should have very little gold. Great progress has been made in all branches of science of late years, and so it has been in the extraction of gold from the ores; and those who doubt, I simply refer them to the California mines, some of which would not pay five years ago, and now they are worked with beneficial results. There are also gold mines in Austria, which have been worked for hundreds of years, and still yield good returns. And why, then, do not the mines in Wales pay? having equally as good ores as in California? This question is readily answered by the simple fact, that there has never been, to my knowledge, any person employed here who knows anything about the proper mode of working and treating gold ore. Everyone wants to invent something new, and then advocates his machine to the proprietors as the best thing for the purpose—so Mr. Berdan did, to the great loss of Mr. Readwin and other proprietors, who spent years of time and lots of money to develop this region without much success. But why do they not follow the progress and the process of other gold-producing countries? The extraction of gold is not new, as I said before; and if any of those numerous processes employed in California had ever been used here, I am sure gold would have been returned in paying quantities.

Of late a great many apostles have come to light, to try to enlighten the darkness by long reports of crushing and stamping, and stamping and grinding, and to lead those unacquainted with the subject entirely astray—the one advocates stamping, the other says no; but the majority agree that stamps must be had, because they used them, and because the St. John Del Rey Mine uses them. The gentlemen especially connected with this mine write us a great deal about the superiority of the stamps, and especially Mr. Reay, who recommends wet crushing as the only safe means of extracting the gold. I will not repeat all he says about the stamps, but simply tell Mr. Reay that what he advocates to miners I advocate to him—namely, to study the science and the practice of this question, and not reason upon an experience of working in South America only. If he had travelled a little further north he would have found many a gold mine in a working and in a paying condition, by dry crushing, that would not pay by the wet process. It is not a single instance only, but in many of the California mines, that dry crushing has been substituted for wet crushing. I have myself crushed thousands of tons of gold ore from my own mine, and ore from others by contract, wet as well as dry, and consider myself pretty well acquainted with the subject, as I have worked both gold and silver by smelting, amalgamating, and other processes, and I have always found that I could get more gold by crushing the stuff dry and then amalgamating. I may repeat it again, that it makes not the least difference if the quartz is crushed by stamps, or ground in a mill, or any other contrivance, if it is only fine enough to lay the gold free. I am astonished that Mr. Reay, a man who seems to have otherwise considerable ability, adheres to the old-fashioned stamps. I am afraid he will condemn me at once as over sanguine if I tell him that I will not build up any more stamps, although I intend to build many more reduction works in this district upon the very principle he condemns; because I have long ago adopted it with success, by extracting many thousand ounces profitably; and I am certain, if he investigates the matter a little closer, it will not be long before we see the stamps of the Great Cambrian Mine rattle on grate bars, and a good amalgamation put

up, in place of the hopeless efforts made there to get the gold by men washing on woollen blankets.

Having said enough now about the process of stamping and crushing, I will, with your permission, give you in my next the different processes of amalgamation, those which have been already applied, and which I think will be in future adopted here at most of the mines.

It has been said in the Journal that there is a great deal of jealousy amongst scientific men here, and if they would all unite together some good might result from it. I, for my part, resent such a charge, as I have always shown that I wish to give everyone a fair opportunity to try whatever process of amalgamation he may have; and Mr. Mitchell must testify that I allowed his machinery to be tried upon one of the mines here, and which trial could only have been made with my sanction. And if Mr. Reay, whom I have only the pleasure to know by name, or Mr. Evan Hopkins, have anything useful for the purpose, I will give them a like opportunity of testing the value of their processes; but so long as their great confidence is placed only in the old-fashioned stamps, I doubt very much that they will ever benefit this district.

J. MOSHEIMER.

Dolgelly, Feb. 26.

MACHINERY FOR TREATING SILVER ORES, AND GOLD EXTRACTING MACHINES.

SIR,—If your correspondent, Mr. Rickard, expects to find in England "machines" for extracting gold and silver on the large scale, worthy of notice, I think he will be grievously disappointed. I have been, and still am, connected with gold and silver mines for the last 30 years, and am acquainted with all the improvements to date, but I am not aware of any simple machines by which either gold or silver can be extracted direct from the rough ores without concentration, &c. We have improved processes in connection with crushing, stamping, and grinding by machinery, which enable us now to extract upwards of 75 per cent. of the contents of gold from the poorest minerals, at a cost not exceeding 2s. 6d. per ton when reduced on the large scale. This has been proved by the experiments I lately made, by means of my improved process, at the Cambrian, irrespective of what is daily done at Marmato, in South America. No machines, excepting the stamps, the grinding, and concentrating pans, are of service, and the use of quicksilver is totally inapplicable to minerals predominating in sulphides.

The same with regard to the amalgamation, &c., of silver ores. The perfection of the results depends on the arrangements to carry on the operations, and not on "machines" alone. Many of those "machines" which we often hear of (but never applied in practice), are the inventions of those who have never reduced 10 tons of raw materials in their lives. If Mr. Rickard is desirous to learn, and obtain any valuable practical information relative to these matters, I should recommend him to visit some of our large silver and gold establishments in South America. He would learn more there in a few days than he would ever acquire in England. I am constantly receiving letters of complaints from Spain, Australia, and California, from parties who were induced to purchase the so-called amalgamators, stating that all the recent invented amalgamators are worthless. None but novices would ever try them, and it is a fact worthy of notice that such "machines" as the so-called "amalgamators of the precious metals" have never been thought worthy of the least attention, either in the Brazils, New Granada, or in Mexico. Indeed, they have only been temporarily used to assist speculators to create and keep up the excitement required in forming companies, and never in legitimate and steady enterprise founded on the real merits of the properties.

I should like to know how many tons of silver ore Mr. Rickard reduced by the machine he refers to in Chili, and what were the results?—that is, the value of the ore treated per ton, the actual produce, and the cost of the operation. The result could not have been favourable, otherwise he would have used the machine.

Our manufacturers can supply Mr. Rickard as good grinding and crushing machinery as he can get in any part of the world, and also barrel amalgamating machinery, &c. He need not be afraid on that head; and if the Argentine Republic is in possession of valuable silver mines, and willing to grant them on reasonable terms, I have no doubt but what legitimate English companies may be found to work them, and erect such silver-reducing works on them as would be of credit to the country, as they would take care that the management of the concerns, and the whole arrangements, would be placed under the charge of those who understand the business. Although Mr. Rickard, for his own credit, will avoid taking questionable machines back with him, nevertheless it is to be hoped that he will effect a much more useful achievement for the benefit of his adopted country in making other arrangements to carry out the objects in view than the one he first contemplated.

Has your correspondent seen any of the large silver-reducing works—the "Patio," the "Barrel," or any other—in South America or Mexico? The process of amalgamation is the least difficult part; what we want is a mode by which we can render the poor-class ores available, especially those which will not bear water concentration. It is true a great deal is being done towards effecting the object, but much more is wanted to increase the product of silver from the ores.

EVAN HOPKINS.

15, Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill, W., Feb. 25.

THE SCIENCE OF MINING.

SIR,—I do not want the controversy on mining and mine agents to end without some good result. A wide field lies before us, not altogether unexplored, but inviting to a closer and more systematic exploration. Of what use is it to plume ourselves on the practical or theoretical knowledge we have? It is not near enough to permit us to build upon it the desiderate science of mining. Facts within our reach are required and I invite those who are qualified by experience and knowledge to co-operate in the collection and arrangement of these facts for publication, either in the *Mining Journal*, or in a separate form, as might be considered expedient. I would have facts alone at first, unaccompanied by any theory. But I will not venture on details at present; all I ask is, who will volunteer into the new corps of Metallic Mine Explorers? V. H. R.

ARE CLERGYMEN ELIGIBLE FOR DIRECTORS?

SIR,—I am a shareholder in one or two companies lately introduced to public notice, and upon signing the Articles of Association I find that there have been since the issue of the prospectus two clergymen added to the board of directors. Will you kindly, through the medium of the Journal, ventilate the question, whether acts done by a board so constituted are valid? The following extract, from 1 and 2 Vict., c. 106, would seem to decide in the negative.

A SUBSCRIBER.

"And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any spiritual person holding any such cathedral prebend, benefice, curacy, or lectureship, or who shall be licensed or allowed to perform such duties as aforesaid, by himself or by any other for him or to his use, to engage in, or carry on, any trade or dealing for gain or profit, or to deal in any goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in any case in which such trading or dealing shall have been, or shall be, carried on by, or on behalf of, any number of partners exceeding the number of six, or in any case in which any trade or dealing, or any share in any trade or dealing, shall have devolved, or shall devolve, upon any spiritual person, or upon any other person for him or to his use, under, or by virtue of, any devise, bequest, inheritance, intestacy, settlement, marriage, bankruptcy, or insolvency; but in none of the foregoing exceptions shall it be lawful for such spiritual person to act as a director or managing partner, or to carry on such trade or dealing as aforesaid in person."

REGISTRATION OF LIMITED COMPANIES.

SIR,—The new regulation, that all companies formed to work mines within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries are to be registered at Truro, instead of at the Joint-stock Companies' office, London, is of very great importance to shareholders in limited liability companies. That it is a desirable alteration is, I think, much to be doubted. The parties mostly interested in the question are shareholders and creditors. I need scarcely say that it is no advantage to shareholders to have the registry in Cornwall. Such a thing as a Cornishman holding an interest in a limited liability company is quite a rarity, shareholders in such being generally found in the metropolis and manufacturing districts. The benefit that creditors derive from the registered proceedings is next to nothing. The annual returns required to be made by companies are so meagre as to afford scarcely any information at all, and are almost worse than useless. The company might be totally insolvent, yet probably there would be nothing in these returns to show it. It is an invariable rule that no credit is given to limited companies, which, although adopted by creditors for self-protection, is alike equally satisfactory to creditors and shareholders, as the latter always know that there are no heavy liabilities hanging over the company. The effect of this new regulation will be to place shareholders entirely at the mercy of scheming promoters. The latter will be sure to take advantage of all proceedings being filed 300 miles away, where no one will take the trouble, or

go to the expense, of searching. London is, undoubtedly, the most convenient place for a registration office. Information can always be more easily obtained there than at a country town like Truro.

If it is thought desirable that Truro should be a district office, then why not give it concurrent jurisdiction with the office in London, and make it a rule that all documents are to be filed in duplicate, that the registrar may forward a copy to the other office? This would meet every difficulty, by placing full information within the reach of all, and by so doing offer the utmost facility for the detection of fraud.

It seems to me very doubtful whether the Act of Parliament does give the Registrar at Truro exclusive jurisdiction. The 3d part of section 174 authorises the Board of Trade to require that the registration office of the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries shall be one of the offices for the registration of companies formed for working mines within the jurisdiction of the Court. This clearly gives only concurrent jurisdiction as one of the offices, and not exclusive.—Feb. 25. A. PULBROOK.

PREVENTION OF COAL PIT EXPLOSIONS.

SIR.—It appears that there is never to be an end, nor any prevention, as far as I can see, of coal pit explosions; and from the numerous occurrences of such catastrophes, I think the public have a right to demand, on matters of humanity alone, that some more practical means be adopted for their prevention. I am not now going to enter into any explanatory account of the accident that occurred at Mountain Ash, on Saturday week, further than that the circumstance created considerable alarm in this district; for although only two lives were lost, yet, had it been a little later in the evening, a vast number might have been sacrificed; but what I wish to ask is, how is it that colliery proprietors seem so reluctant to adopt any practical means that may be ready and available at hand for the purpose of clearing their workings of inflammable and noxious gases? Now, only a short distance from the Navigation Pit, where this accident occurred, there is an apparatus at work in the Bwlla Colliery, patented and invented, I believe, by Mr. J. G. Williams, of Blaenavon, which is said to be, and has proved itself, admirably adapted for the purposes for which it was designed,—for clearing noxious gases from coal mines. The inventor, I am told, is ready to meet any persons, and afford them unmistakable proof of the efficacy of this invention; but this appears to be altogether supererogatory, inasmuch as the apparatus can be seen at the colliery in question. Assuming these points to be incontrovertible, how is it, I ask, that the invention does not become more generally adopted, or some fair, tangible, and honest reasons given why it should not be? If a remedy for an evil is proved to be available, and human life is sacrificed in consequence of a disregard to that or some other remedy, the men who fail to adopt them must certainly be held culpable for the consequences that ensue. In drawing attention to this subject I am only actuated by feelings of humanity, as I have no interest in this or any other invention; and, apart from them altogether, it is high time that the Government seriously examined this question of coal pit explosions, for should it not do so, and should human life continue to be sacrificed at the alarming ratio that it recently has been, the Government will even be more culpable than the coal pit proprietors, who are bound, seeing the enormous consequences at stake, to adopt any available means for the preservation of the lives of their workmen.—Hirvain, Feb. 21. J. H. HUGHES.

TO SPECULATORS IN MINES, BOTH YOUNG AND OLD.

SIR.—I am told by a writer in last week's Journal that the system of mining recommended by me is "not legitimate mining." Why, I acknowledged this myself in the very letter he finds fault with, and it was, therefore, quite useless for him, or anyone else, to oppose me on that score. Those who like to pursue mining in a legitimate manner—that is, to wait until the mines they speculate in get to the dividend state—may do so, but my readers may rest assured that such mining is only suited to the *Croesus* of the land. I am confident I am right in stating that if mining were confined to those speculators only—that is, to those who so late a mine at its first starting with a determination to hold on until the mine either stops or pays dividends—that there were twenty mines now working there would then be only one working, and this Cornwall would be the most miserable county in England. It is only by speculation on the buying and selling of shares, and not by the mining itself, that the speculator can make his money. Every speculator, of course, expects to win—that is, to keep so many mines in full work, thus giving full employment to the miner, to the secretary, and to the purser, as well as to all mechanical handicraftsmen dependent on mining for machinery, &c.

Talk of legitimate mining, indeed! away with it, the system now adopted is *best*, and I hope the day will arrive when mining stock will be as easily convertible into cash as other stock is. I believe there are hundreds of rich men who are continually buying and selling mining stock simply because they like the excitement, and who care very little whether they win or lose by their speculations. Their principal object is excitement, and not gain. They certainly would rather win than lose, but many of them care no more about losing than they do at a game of cards, provided they lose their money fairly, otherwise they throw up the whole concern in disgust.

If a man of property is "used up," and who, like Sir Charles Goldstream in the play, cannot find anything to raise his pulse even a couple of beats a minute, let him come in the mining market, and I warrant him he will soon have his desire; his pulse will be 80 one day and 100 the next. Nothing like mining for excitement; and if the poor, miserable, blind millionaires would only listen to one who knows what he is writing about, the brokers' offices would soon be crowded with applicants for excitement. What matters it to the rich man if he loses a few thousands, provided he gets in return for his excitement, employment, and, as a necessary result of them, happiness? Ye rich men, such are in store for you, but you must speculate for the rise and fall in price, and not buy into mines to wait for dividends. There is no excitement in waiting for them. One-half would be in their graves before they came. I say speculate, sell at a profit, again buy into other mines, and again sell when the proper time arrives. The new speculator will be initiated into the secrets of telegrams, true and false ones—reports, true and false ones—"bulls" and "bears," fair and unfair ones; also into the mysteries of shafts, mines, levels, rises, horses—not of the hunting field or the race course, but of granite. Noses, not of the Roman, Greek, or Persian, or the fascinating pug nose, but of the bob; of peaches, not of the garden or greenhouse, but of the lode—a lode, the study of which will ease him of a load of blue devils.

The melancholy man wants employment; his thoughts must be diverted from himself, he must not be allowed to brood over his own misery; another channel is wanted for them: find it for him, and he is cured. Mining is that channel, but none should venture in it without having an experienced pilot at the helm, one who can steer him clear of the breakers ahead. With such a pilot mining would prove a panacea for the most miserable of human ills.

Only a few days ago a very rich man told me that he had not been so happy for twenty years as since he had been mining; as now both his mind and time were occupied. I was much struck with a remark he made; he said, "Suppose I lose half my property by mining, what matters it to me, as I have no family? What is the use of money if it cannot give happiness? I would have willingly given any doctor half my fortune to have done me as much good as mining has; and why, therefore, should I fret if I lose by speculating in mines?"

Here spoke the true philosopher. Money without happiness is all trash. My rich friend, however, need not lose his money, for by speculating on my system he will have continual excitement—plenty of employment for both time and money, pocketing from 20 to 40 per cent. per annum, and will also have the correspondence of his name being shipping to give employment to thousands of his less fortunate fellow-creatures, who are toiling day and night, delivering the womb of the earth of its treasures.

I conclude this part of my letter by stating that those who like to speculate in mines entirely for dividends may do so, I will not; and that it will be a gloomy day for both miner, secretary, and purser whenever such a system is adopted. Another writer is kind enough to admit "that my letters have done an immense deal of good to the mining public." He is right. It has been known for some months past that every attempt has been made by a certain class of brokers to shake the confidence of the readers of the *Mining Journal* as to the truth of my remarks, and it is a fact that whenever I have recommended a mine for the public to speculate in, a lot of "bears" have immediately tried with all their might to prove my judgment incorrect. They have in effect said, "The public are placing too much confidence in this man, we must crush him, or he will crush us." Vain attempt! I have truth on my side, and that the public well know. I am, therefore, invincible.

For their "bears" prophecies they have, however, paid dearly, for as soon as they have discovered that their ladders have failed, they have thrown off the "bears" skin, and have put on the hyde of the "bull," and have endeavoured by such means to recover their foolish losses; they have thus got deeper into the mire, and have sent shares up beyond their real value. I will mention one or two instances. In one of my letters I alluded to Redmor Mine, the shares in which were selling (or rather offering, as there were no buyers) at 2s. 6d. each, and I stated that if they were worth anything they certainly were worth this price. Well, the shares immediately went up to 6s. each, in this price. Now, why did he who had been so sure of his ground when he was 2s. 6d. each, but now he turned from a "bear" to a "bull" of them, and thus got punished. Whether he had my shares or not I cannot say; all I know is that a good mine will beat all the "bears" and sold the very number he bought, and at 6s. each, but I did not sell them to him.

Again, in Whal Grenville my letter, notwithstanding the conspiracy against me, was the cause of a considerable advance in price. The shares were selling at about 40s. each, I alluded to the various parts of the mine which I considered important, and after having given reasons for expecting a great increase in the samplings, I advised my readers number of shares myself before I wrote that letter, and sent the shares up a goodly mine, and knew what I was about. Well, as your correspondent observed, the price that the judgment of the "Cautious Man" was not to be depended on. "The price sell other stock, and thus increase my interest in Grenville's at the 'bears' prices. How the result? Why, in a few days the public poured in their orders, and sent the shares up to 50s. 10s. The "bears" got desperate, and, as usual, actually turned "bulls" of the forgotten that when I first recommended the shares to be bought they were at 40s. 10s. I mention this as some parties have told me that they bought Grenville at 8s. and above, and I again recommend Grenville, as at the present price, 50s. 10s. I will now give the mine to be one of the cheapest in the market.

I will shortly give "the envious brokers" as my friend calls them, another opportunity to show their spleen, and I now tell them that a good mine will beat all their combinations. The "Cautious Man" laughs at them. So much, then, for shares falling in

price when I recommend them. I will now write a few lines to the "envious brokers" themselves.

It is, I am sorry to say, a too common practice for a certain knot of brokers to use every exertion in their power to depreciate any mine another knot of brokers may recommend, and for the latter to return the compliment. Now, is this wise? Is it judicious? Are not the brokers, by such despicable means, cutting their own throats? Do they suppose that the public are so dull that they cannot see the animus of their proceedings? Oh! ye brokers, do ye not by such tricks drive the willing speculator from the market, and cause him to look with horror both on mines and yourselves? Know ye not that the mining broker is thought little enough of, even if honest? Why, therefore, add to the evil by deceiving your fellow-brokers' mines, not because ye believe them to be valueless, but simply because he who recommends them ye dislike? Separate the one from the other. If the mine be good, let it not matter whether thy friend or thine enemy recommend it, speak thou well of it; if bad, though thy friend recommend it, thy duty to thy client is to condemn it. Let conscience speak, not revenge, for thy revenge does not end with thine enemy—it reaches to those who may be thy friends, and to many who are certainly not thine enemies. Most assured that Revenge, though apparently sweet, is a bitter and dangerous weed, dangerous both to thyself and to thine enemy. Suffer it not to grow in thy cranial garden—pluck it up by the roots, and plant in its place the heavenly flower of Love. Thy Friend, A CAUTIOUS MAN.

TIN SOLD FROM WHEAL BASSET AND GRYLLS

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER, 1862.

SIR.—Having seen an erroneous statement in the Journal of the tin sold from this mine, I send you a correct account, and beg you will insert it.

J. B. WILKINS, Manager of Wheal Basset and Grylls.

Date.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Oct. 25.....	10 12 0 4	£74 10 0	£759 16 8	Carvedras.
" 26.....	4 10 1 1	60 0 0	270 15 6	"
Nov. 15.....	8 5 2 2	72 0 0	595 17 0	Chyndour.
" 16.....	3 19 1 14	50 0 0	195 8 0	"
" 17.....	3 2 0 4	72 0 0	216 0 0	Trevelin.
" 18.....	3 9 1 4	50 0 0	195 8 0	"
Nov. 29.....	7 16 0 4	70 0 0	511 2 6	Carvedras.
" 30.....	4 15 1 11	55 10 0	244 11 10	"
Dec. 10.....	8 13 0 12	63 0 0	517 4 4	Blasoe.
" 11.....	7 4 1 23	50 10 0	364 14 11	"
Dec. 30.....	8 2 1 22	69 0 0	560 8 9	Carvedras.
" 31.....	7 4 2 8	52 15 0	371 6 4	"
Total.....	83 15 1 21		£3379 6 4	

THE WHEAL CLIFFORD MEETING.

SIR.—In the report of the Clifford meeting, sent you from this place, Mr. Davey is made to say—"The question they had to deal with was, whether the banking business of the mine should be continued with Messrs. Tweedy and Co., or be transferred to the Cornish Bank of Redruth." This, Sir, in spirit, is directly opposed to what Mr. Davey did say; and as the report is otherwise calculated to give an erroneous impression to the minds of my brother shareholders at a distance, and also fear many of them gave their proxies to swell the majority at the meeting upon statements made to them in the "suppressive vein, suggestive falsity" style, I ask your permission to lay before you the following facts:—In the first place it will be necessary to observe that the Clifford account has been kept for a long time at the Redruth branch of the Cornish Bank, in which, until lately, Mr. William Williams was a partner. In December last an agreement was drawn up, and signed on the 29th of that month by Mr. William Williams and Mr. Tweedy, by which the Redruth branch was transferred over to Mr. John Michael Williams, eldest son of the late Michael Williams, M.P., who was to take the Redruth branch of the Cornish Bank, with the house and premises now occupied by the Cornish Bank, and the assets and liabilities of the branch, pure and simple as they stood on the 31st instant (December). At the time Mr. W. Williams signed this agreement this branch held the Clifford account.

I must now observe that the joint treasurers of the mine for the last 15 years have been Mr. W. Williams, before mentioned, and Mr. R. Davey, M.P., and that all ore bills are drawn in favour of these gentlemen; and in the early part of January Mr. Davey had a bill amounting to 2800l., sent him to endorse, but being aware that these did not represent half the amount due for ore sold, he enquired at the Bank of Redruth what had become of the remaining 2800l., but the Bank could give him no information; and on the 29th he received the bill from Truro, with a request that he would endorse them, together with a bill for about 3000l., which had been presented at Roberts and Co., in London, and refused payment, for the want of Mr. Davey's signature. Investigation then showed Mr. Davey that Mr. W. Williams had removed the account from Redruth to Truro; and he supposed that had the London bankers paid the 3000l. bill without his endorsement, the others would have also been presented without it; and feeling aggrieved at the arbitrary and uncourteous manner in which the banker's account had been removed, without consulting him as joint treasurer, the following correspondence ensued; and as it was publicly read at the meeting, though suppressed in the report sent you, it is of public property, and I have no hesitation in sending it for publication.

"Redruth, Jan. 31.
"DEAR WILLIAMS.—I was surprised to find, on my return last night, a letter from Mr. Tweedy, sending to me various bills for Clifford Amalgamated Mines, for my endorsement. One was due in London last Tuesday, and had been presented to the bankers without my endorsement, and was refused payment. The other bills also have been sent to London for acceptance (due next Tuesday), through Tweedy and Co. Why was this unusual course adopted? Now, I have seen the agreement between the members of the late firm, and I confess that it appears to me that it was clearly intended that the accounts kept at Redruth at the date of that agreement should remain there; I cannot, therefore, be a party to any removal of the Clifford account to Truro. I hold the bills, waiting explanation."
"Mr. W. Williams."
No. 2.

"DEAR DAVEY.—I have your favour of this date, and shall be glad if you will be kind enough to meet me at the United Mines to-day, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or at Truro this afternoon at 3-30. Will it be giving you too much trouble (unless you come to the United Mines) to let me know if you can meet me at Truro?"
W. WILLIAMS.
Mr. Davey replied to this that he had other engagements, and could not meet him.

No. 3.
"Tregulow, Feb. 2.
"DEAR DAVEY.—I was equally surprised at the receipt of your note as you express yourself to have been with Mr. Tweedy's letter, as I thought, from your having signed the previous bills, you had approved of the account being kept at the Cornish Bank. One was due in London last Tuesday, and had been presented to the bankers without my endorsement, and was refused payment. The other bills also have been sent to London for acceptance (due next Tuesday), through Tweedy and Co. Why was this unusual course adopted? Now, I have seen the agreement between the members of the late firm, and I confess that it appears to me that it was clearly intended that the accounts kept at Redruth at the date of that agreement should remain there; I cannot, therefore, be a party to any removal of the Clifford account to Truro. I hold the bills, waiting explanation."
"Mr. W. Williams."
No. 4.

"DEAR WILLIAMS.—Your note of yesterday gave me no explanation upon the first point referred to in my letter of yesterday—why the bill was presented for payment without my endorsement, and why the others were held back until the last moment? When I endorsed the bills, in the first week in January, they were only a portion of the ore in December, and which I thought might have been retained as a settlement of the old account. I was not then aware how the matter stood, or that you had signed an agreement that J. M. Williams was to take the assets and liabilities of the Redruth branch, pure and simple. Your removal of the Wheal Clifford account to Truro, in the teeth of this agreement, and without the slightest communication either with me, as joint treasurer, or with the committee, was, to say the least of it, a proceeding that called for an explanation on my part. I have no wish to inconvenience the shareholders, and I have, therefore, endorsed the bills due and have forwarded them to the bankers. Mr. Sims had better make the next meeting of the shareholders special, in order to consider the future disposition of the banking account, which meeting I shall make a point of attending, as there are other very important questions which I shall consider it my duty to bring before the shareholders."
"Mr. W. Williams."
No. 5.

"DEAR DAVEY.—The first point referred to in your letter of Saturday has been answered by Mr. Tweedy, and was an explanation required from the bankers and not from me. It is unnecessary for me to notice any other part of your note of yesterday, except to say that I have in accordance with your wish, desired Mr. Sims to make the next meeting of the shareholders special, for the purpose of considering the future disposition of the banking account."
W. WILLIAMS.

MR. TWEEDY'S EXPLANATION, REFERRED TO IN NO. 3.

"Cornish Bank, Truro, Feb. 3.
"DEAR SIR.—We are favoured by your letter of the 2d inst. You labour under a mistake as to the Clifford Amalgamated bills sent for your endorsement. With the exception of one bill, received from those mines at our branch at Redruth before handing it over, and which, from some cause we cannot now explain, appears to have been omitted to be handed to you for endorsement, none of the other bills have been presented in London and refused; indeed, they are not due in London till this day. We have also your letter of the 30th inst., retaining the bills sent to you; their coming to you in two lots was purely accidental. The first portion were accepted in the country; the second lot, when these were sent you, were in London for acceptance, and on their return the lack of your name on the back was overlooked, and they were put to what we term "stack of bills," when taken out the omission was discovered, and they were sent to you."
"Mr. R. Davey, M.P."

"Tregulow, Feb. 6.
"DEAR DAVEY.—The first point referred to in your letter of Saturday has been answered by Mr. Tweedy, and was an explanation required from the bankers and not from me. It is unnecessary for me to notice any other part of your note of yesterday, except to say that I have in accordance with your wish, desired Mr. Sims to make the next meeting of the shareholders special, for the purpose of considering the future disposition of the banking account."
W. WILLIAMS.

"Tregulow, Feb. 6.
"DEAR DAVEY.—The first point referred to in your letter of Saturday has been answered by Mr. Tweedy, and was an explanation required from the bankers and not from me. It is unnecessary for me to notice any other part of your note of yesterday, except to say that I have in accordance with your wish, desired Mr. Sims to make the next meeting of the shareholders special, for the purpose of considering the future disposition of the banking account."
W. WILLIAMS.

LOWER TALDRWS SLATE COMPANY.

SIR.—Being somewhat interested in the Lower Taldrws Slate Company, and accon- taining from the reports of the directors that their attention had almost exclusively been given to proving the vein, I lately took the opportunity of being in Wales to visit the quarry, and see what prospect there was of returns to the shareholders, and I think the result of my observations may not be uninteresting to those of your readers who are connected with the quarry.

A trial drift has been driven at a depth of between 40 and 50 feet from the surface in the direction of the vein, and a cross-cut has been made to prove the width of the slate; this is not yet completely finished, but already blocks of slate have been obtained equal to any in the Nantlle Valley, and therefore affording good hope for the future. The vein also is now being uncovered, and slate is found within a few feet, but the great drawback to the completeness of the work is the small number of hands employed; where others employ hundreds, the men here are reckoned by tens, and the con-

sequent rate of progress in developing the quarry is extremely slow. The directors, if one may be allowed respectfully to say so, seem to forget that the existence of the slate and its position being once satisfactorily proved, and that not at one point, but at two or three, it is the real interest of the shareholders that the quarry should be developed as quickly as possible. I submit, then, that the existence in the company's grant of a large body of slate, of the best quality, being now established, even to those who inspect the quarry with professional eyes, the time has arrived for the adoption of a more vigorous policy, since it is clear that at the present rate of progress the slate, valuable as it would be in the market, may remain for months, or even years, unproductive. Let the shareholders, then, urge the directors to proceed vigorously with the uncovering necessary to lay open the slate rock, in conjunction with the works now in hand (a course which the reports show has already been more than once urged upon them by their engineer), since there is every prospect that whatever funds they may now be called upon to furnish will soon be amply repaid them.

A SHAREHOLDER.

A MINING PROPHECY REMARKABLY FULFILLED.

SIR.—Little more than a year ago Mr. Matthew Francis, M.E., in writing a prospective report on St. Just United Mines, expressed an assured conviction that a valuable lode of copper would be discovered by continuing to drive 2 or 3 fathoms only beyond the farthest point attained by the previous adventurers at the time of their abandonment of this mine. St. Just was at that time, as it had always been, a tin mine; and that particular portion of it having been buried 40 fathoms deep in water for a quarter of a century, there were apparently but slight grounds for forming so decided an opinion; yet, from an inspection of the surface, and a careful investigation of such records and traditions as were still accessible, Mr. Francis confidently staked his well-established professional reputation on the accuracy of his conclusions. It cannot but be highly gratifying to the veteran engineer that his prediction has lately been verified to the very letter, the lode having been encountered precisely at the point indicated. The remainder of his prophecy—that the copper resources of the mine will alone furnish an annual profit of 200 per cent. awaits its accomplishment; and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the fortunate shareholders, that the divining powers of the mining seer will be as satisfactorily borne out by the event in the latter part of his prophecy as in the former. CLIMAX.

ST. JUST CONSOLS, AND CAPT. CARTHEW.

SIR.—Allow me to call the attention of your readers to a company just formed, under the most excellent auspices, to work a valuable set of tin in the celebrated St. Just district, under the title of the St. Just Consols Mining Company (Limited), and advertised in the Journal, as I believe that I shall earn the thanks of all desirous of promoting the welfare of honest mining by so doing.

It will be recollected that the St. Just United Mining Company came out only twelve months ago, and that Capt. John Cartwright, in his report, that the shares would soon command a high premium. The result already obtained is that the shares have advanced to 100 per cent. profit, and, if its merits were sufficiently known, there is no doubt the price would yet advance very considerably, when we take into consideration the amount of tin sold, the reserves of ore laid open, the discoveries continually taking place, and the skill and enterprise brought to bear upon it. However, Capt. Cartwright (whose name is the best guarantee, as under his management successful mining is almost reduced to a certainty) has handsomely kept his word, and will soon lead us on to dividends. This new company is to be under his able management, and I advise all who read his report attached to the prospectus to take an interest in the concern. It will be observed—and great stress out to be laid upon the fact—that no call will be made for 13 months, as ore will be in the market almost directly, and that no steam-engine will be required for some years, water power being abundant. In conclusion, I have only to say that I am a shareholder in St. Just United Company, and that I shall apply, without loss of time, for shares in the St. Just Consols, confident in the good results to be obtained by so doing, and if your readers will take my advice they will do the same. Capt. Cartwright kept his word in the St. Just United, and, having faith in his judgment and integrity, I firmly believe that he will be quite as successful in the St. Just Consols. HOKESDALE.

THE YUDANAMUTANA MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—The first annual meeting of this company will take place on Monday next, and as I am unable to be present at it, I will make some few remarks, which I ask you to publish in the Journal, in the hope that some of your numerous readers who are shareholders in the Yudanamutana will take them up at the meeting.

1.—I observe that the actual balance in cash, including calls unpaid, is above 43,000l. Now, as the mines are already in a paying state, I say that this cash is not wanted, and that 1l. per share of it should be returned to the shareholders—say, 35,000l., leaving still a balance of 8000l. to the credit of the mine. It is dangerous to have so much money lying idle, and I submit that it is better in the shareholders' pockets than anywhere else. Much money lying idle is a temptation to what is neither right nor advantageous, as experience amply proves.

2.—I think a dividend should be, at least, considered. Ore to the amount of 17,000l. is included in the assets, and probably did not cost more than 30 per cent. to win. The balance would give a dividend of 10 per cent. Two-thirds of the items in the colonial balance-sheet are properly chargeable to the capital account. There is nothing like getting to dividends soon. It makes all people look sharp, and curtails expenses. But if there is to be no dividend, at any rate, let us have a return of capital. Do not let the directors have both—that is, to "proceed and flog the ox." Of course, directors will not move until they are pressed to do so.

3.—Let meetings henceforth be held half-yearly. There is nothing like frequent meetings of shareholders. Many evils are thereby avoided, and things move more quickly; and, as one is likely to come in now in a regular stream, frequent meetings and frequent dividends are the right things.

4.—Let shareholders open their eyes, and look sharp about their shares. They have got a first-rate property, which may very likely prove a second Burma Burma. Let them see that justice is done to it, and let them take the colonial bills closely. If the Yudanamutana is well treated it may turn out 10,000 tons a year, and at (say) 15l. per ton, we may have dividends of 100 per cent. This is a prize worth a little care and exertion, and, therefore, I emphatically call on the shareholders to examine the affairs for themselves, and see that their property is well administered in the colony. I find fault with no one; but we have a right to look after our own. AN "ORIGINAL" SHAREHOLDER.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Thursday.

Mr. JOSEPH PROCTER in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

An abstract of the cash account, made up to the present time, was submitted, which showed a balance in the hands of bankers amounting to 158l. 12s. 3d. A statement of costs and returns showed a loss upon the quarter's operations of 230l. 17s. 7d. The assets exceeded the liabilities by 886l. 12s. 3d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Feb. 24.—After a careful examination of this mine, we beg to hand you our report, which we have prepared for your meeting on Thursday next, showing the work done during the past three months, and our views of its future prospects. At Homersham's shaft the 9-in. pitwork from the 110 to the 100 has been removed, and replaced by a 11½-in., and the 6-in., from the 110 to the 120, replaced by the 9-in.; and the shaft is again in regular course of sinking below the 120, to the south of the lode, and is down from 4 to 5 fms., in favourable ground for progress.—Homersham's Shaft: The 120 east, on the south part of the lode, has been driven 13 fms. 3 ft. 4 in.; the lode varies in size from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, muddle, and occasionally good stones of yellow copper ore. The driving having reached a point opposite to the north part of the lode, the lode is being driven in the level above, a cross-cut in the level direction (north) for its intersection. Maynard's cross-cut, in the 120, has been extended 3 fms. 4 ft. 8 in., or a total of about 14 fms., and intersected a portion of the north part of the lode, which has been cut into 5 fms., composed of capel, muddle, quartz, and black and red oxide, grey sulphur, and green carbonate of copper ore; altogether very promising. The 120 has been commenced east and west of this cross-cut; in the former direction the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm., and in the latter good stones of ore are being obtained. The 110 fm. level east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, has been extended 8 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. on the south part of the lode, the lode being 2 to 3 ft. wide, consisting of capel, quartz, muddle, and stones of yellow copper ore occasionally. The 110 east, on the south part of the lode, has been extended west of Soper's cross-cut 6 fms., the lode proving 2½ and 3½ ft. wide, and worth on an average ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the present end is 1 ft. wide, and contains a little ore; this driving is suspended, and the men put to drive the 66 west of the junction, on the north part of the lode. The 110 east, and east of Fawin's cross-cut, on the south portion of the north part of the lode, has been driven 1 fm., the part of the lode carried (4 ft. wide) yielding a saving work. In the bottom of this driving a winze has been sunk 8 ft., in which the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The 110 east, west of Fawin's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, has been extended 5½ fms. 1 ft. the lode for the width carried (4 ft.) is composed principally of the finest gossan possible, with a little ore occasionally. In the slope in back of the 110, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth 20l. per fathom. The 100 east has been extended 4 fms. 3 ft. 10 in., on the south part of the lode; the lode averaging 2 ft. wide, and yielding occasionally good stones of ore. The 88 east has been driven 6 fms. 3 ft. 8 in., the lode varying in size from 2 to 3 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, muddle, and good stones of ore; this driving is suspended, and the men put to sink a winze below the 66. The 88 east, Mollard's cross-cut has been resumed, and extended 1 fm. 1 ft., in kindly ground, strongly indicating more lode standing to the north. The 66 has been extended east 11 fms. 2 ft. 9 in., by the side of the lode, in favourable ground for progress. At this point a cross-cut north will be commenced forthwith, and, as soon as the lode is cut through, a rise will be put up for further proof of the lode, and ventilating this and the level above. The 66 east, west of the junction, has been extended 1 fm. 4 ft., and is now within a short distance of being communicated with the 66 east of Collins's cross-cut, on the north of the lode; the lode yields good stones of ore. In the 66 east, and east of Collins's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, a winze is being sunk; it is down 1 fm. 4 ft., in which the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth on an average 30l. per fm. Harney's cross-cut north, in the 55 west, has been driven 1 fm. 5 ft. 5 in., but no other part of the lode having been met with, the driving is suspended. The 45 east, and east of the Tunnel, has been extended 18½ fms. by the side of the lode, in very favourable ground for driving, and congenial for mineral; this driving is now in under the old workings referred to in former reports, and the lode will soon be cut into, and a rise put up for proof of this very promising piece of ground. The 88 west of Hitchin's engine-shaft, has been extended 8 fms., and for a short length—3 fms.—the lode yielded some good saving work. From the present a cross-cut is being put out north through the lode, and also for proof of some other portions gone off in that direction. The 120, east of Homersham's shaft, on the south part of the lode, being now sufficiently advanced for cross-cutting towards the ore part of the lode gone down in the level above, no time will be lost in proving this point, and the north portion of the lode in the 120 having proved highly promising, the driving thereof will also be hastened as fast as the nature of the work will admit; and looking at the fine gossan in the level above, west of Fawin's cross-cut, good results are looked for. The cross-cut and rise before referred to will be got on with in the 45 by a full force of men, and, looking at the immense size and the appearance of the lode at surface, there is an excellent chance of meeting with good courses of ore in this direction, and, upon the whole, the prospects are very cheering. We purpose sampling on Friday next, 210 tons of ore, of about the same average produce as the last.—JAMES EDWARDS, JOHN GOLDWORTHY.

The CHAIRMAN having moved the reception and adoption of the accounts, stated that Capt. Richards was present, who would be glad to afford shareholders any further information they desired.

Capt. RICHARDS stated that had the price of copper kept up, the costs of the past quarter would have been fully liquidated by the returns. In explaining the different points of operation, he stated the cross-cut had gone entirely below the north part of the lode

but in about 15 fms. it would reach another lode. In the cross-cut at the 88 there were already indications of the lode, and in the 110 cross-cut, going west, there was some very fine gossan. On the south, the portion of the lode the end was worth nearly 1 ton of ore per fm. He must say he never saw finer gossan, and, excepting at Wheal Josiah, the gossan had never been found so deep in Devon Great Consols. The lode at the bottom of the winze was worth 20l. per fm. Another important point was at a distance of about 180 fathoms east of Homersham's shaft, where there was a lode of the finest gossan, 12 feet wide—that is, at surface. From the 66 and 45 it was all whole ground to surface, and there was something like 80 fathoms of backs. It was his opinion that they must get nearer the gossan than the 45 fm. level, when he thought they would have a fine course of ore.

Mr. LAYTON enquired the distance of those workings from the engine-shaft? Capt. RICHARDS: About 180 fms. The ventilation was very good, but when they reached the back at the 45 they would put up a rise from the 66.

Mr. PETER WATSON supposed that the object in putting that question was to convey an impression that another shaft would be required.

Capt. RICHARDS said that the points to which he had referred were not 180 fathoms from ventilation.

Mr. PETER WATSON, referring to a letter written by Capt. Richards a short time since, in which he stated "that his confidence was greater than ever in the undertaking," enquired if Capt. Richards was still of the same opinion?—Capt. RICHARDS replied in the affirmative, for the present prospects were very much better than they had been for some considerable time past.

Mr. ROSEWATKES fully agreed with that opinion, seeing that from the 66 and 45 it was whole ground to surface, and that there were 50 fms. of backs in the 45. He (Mr. Rosewates) had not the least doubt that this mass of gossan would lead to a splendid course of ore.

Mr. HUME thought from Capt. Richards's remarks that he seemed to regard East Brea as a shallow mine.

Capt. RICHARDS said he did not consider 80 fms. a shallow mine, and reminded the proprietors of the fact that Devon Great Consols gave a profit in the first year of 32,000l. from above the 50 fm. level.

Mr. LAYTON enquired if it were probable the returns would liquidate the costs of the current year?—Capt. RICHARDS said that would depend entirely upon the standard.

Mr. PETER WATSON believed that some individuals had been sending circulars to the shareholders with the view of inducing them to dispose of their interests. Whether that was so or not it was not for him to enquire; but certain it was that the prospects of the mine were now very much more encouraging than had been the case for a considerable time past. He had understood that Mr. Rosewates, who, by the way, had been brought up a miner in the district, had recently had the property inspected, and he (Mr. Watson) thought it might be satisfactory to the meeting if Mr. Rosewates would state the result of that inspection.

Mr. ROSEWATKES said he had the mine inspected twice or three times during the past month, and the opinion expressed in the reports he had received entirely confirmed everything that had been stated by Capt. Richards; and he fully corroborated the opinion that such a mass of fine gossan was never found without there was a large deposit of mineral near at hand.

Mr. PETER WATSON said that there seemed to be an opinion amongst some people that cross-cuts were not put out in sufficient numbers.

Capt. RICHARDS said the reason cross-cuts had not been put out at certain places in the 45 and 66 was owing to the fact that they wanted to reach a given point as soon as possible, to secure ventilation.

The CHAIRMAN might mention that he had audited the accounts, and had found them perfectly correct.

The report was received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed.

The SECRETARY stated that the balance of assets over liabilities was 886l., and that there would be a sampling on Friday of 210 tons, which Capt. Richards estimated would realise about 1200l. The costs and merchants' bills for the last three months had amounted to 224l.

Mr. ROSEWATKES said that if a call of 5s. per share was made upon the present occasion, the disagreeable operation need not be repeated at the next meeting.

Mr. GUNTERS thought that a call of 2s. 6d. per share would be ample, seeing that Capt. Richards estimated, if the price of copper kept up, that the current three months' costs would be met by the returns.

It was ultimately agreed to make a call of 2s. 6d. per share, payable on March 19.

The SECRETARY having referred to some correspondence which had taken place between the agent of the Duke of Bedford and the purser, relative to a reduction of dues.

Upon the proposition of Mr. PETER WATSON, seconded by Mr. GUNTERS, it was unanimously resolved that, considering the length of time the company had been working the mine, during which 32,000l. had been expended, and calls were being continued, without any profitable return, application be made to His Grace the Duke of Bedford for a reduction in the rate of dues.

A resolution was also passed that the five shares in arrears of calls made previous to Nov., 1862, be absolutely forfeited.

Mr. PETER WATSON suggested that Capt. Goldworthy should be requested to telegraph to the company's office any important change that might take place in the mine. He considered the suggestion worthy of consideration, because certain remarks had been made.

The adoption of the suggestion would give confidence to shareholders generally. Capt. RICHARDS having stated that he considered it was a very good suggestion, a resolution to that effect was unanimously passed.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Richards, and duly acknowledged.

The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WEST DEVON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's office, Great Winchester-street, on Tuesday.

Mr. T. WINKWORTH in the chair.

The directors' report was read, in which it was stated that the recent discovery at West Maria and Fortescue, on the West Devon north lode, clearly indicated that the field of ore ground in the district was extensive and rich; there was, however, every reason to believe, from the reports of the agents, that the lode on which the present operations were carried out, having a south underlie, and in every respect analogous to the lodes of Devon Great Consols, was really a continuation of one of them, as a portion of it divided from the main lode (not an uncommon thing), but which come together again, and form one lode, at the junction of which large deposits of ore are frequently met with. The agents also stated that there are several other large and very promising lodes in the set, and after proving the ground on the south lode in the 50, forking the water, and proving the rich and middle lodes, they believe the different points of the calls in arrears when the accounts were made up at the end of the past year.

Capt. DONALD said that the shoot of ore in the 40 was lengthening towards Devon Great Consols, and very promising in appearance. It was at this depth that Wheal Maria lode made good ore.

The retiring directors were re-elected. Mr. F. Cookson was elected as auditor, to act in the place of Mr. E. S. Harding, appointed secretary, and a vote of thanks passed to the Chairman and directors.

The meeting was then made special, and after some discussion it was resolved that 10,000 of the unallotted shares of the company be issued at 10s. per share, to be paid on allotment, and 5s. as required, that those shares be issued pro rata amongst the existing shareholders, and that no further shares beyond the number stated (10,000) be issued without the consent of an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, specially convened for that purpose.

PENDEEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday.—Mr. W. BAWDEN in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, the agent's report and the statement of accounts, of which the subjoined is an abstract, were submitted:

Balance last audit	£1219 10 3
Ore sold, and sundries	1535 0 6 = £2754 10 9
Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries	£1265 0 6
London expenses	26 11 6 = 1292 12 0
Leaving credit balance	£1461 18 9

The profit on the two months' working was 242l. 8s. 6d.

The following report was then read:—

Feb. 21.—Since the last general meeting the 142 north has been driven 4 fms. 5 feet 6 in.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing tin and copper, but not to value. The 142 south is driven 5 fms. 1 ft.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing tin, but not sufficient to pay. The 130 north is driven 3 fms.; the lode is 1 foot wide, poor. No. 1 winze, sinking below this level, is sunk 6 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; we shall not take down the lode in this winze until communicated with the 142 north, which will be in the course of next month. The 150 south is driven 9 fms. 2 ft.; the lode is 2 feet wide, at present poor, but we expect to cut the run of tin gone down in bottom of the 118 south in the course of next month. The 118 north is driven 7 fms. 3 ft.; the lode small and poor. The stopes in the back of this level, north of shaft, two in number, are worth on an average 12l. per fathom. The 118 south is driven 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 50l. per fm.; the stopes behind the same is worth 60l. per fm. In No. 1 winze, sinking below this level, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 90l. per fm. for the length of the winze, 12 feet. The 106 north is driven 4 fms.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, but poor. The 106 south is driven 5 fms. 1 ft.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm.; the stopes behind the same is worth 10l. per fm. No. 2 stopes, in the back of this level, is worth 12l. per fm. The 94 south is driven 9 fms.; the lode is poor. The 82 north is driven 6 fms. 1 ft.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, but poor. The 82 south is driven 7 fms. 4 ft.; the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of muddle and pryan, a very kindly lode, but at present poor. The adit level south is driven 8 fms. 2 ft.; the lode poor.—J. WARREN.

The CHAIRMAN said that the only remarks which he had to make in addition to what was stated in the report was that they were in a very prosperous position at the 118, and the winze below was looking well. They had not sufficient stamps to enable them to dress all the ore they raised, so that they would be accumulating ore until they could get it stamped, which he hoped would be before long. The profit on the two months' working was larger than in the previous two months. As they had not yet discovered the great lode which they were searching for, of course they could not measure to within a few fathoms. Their stamps were their greatest difficulty, but this was a difficulty which would soon be surmounted, as they would get the necessary machinery as soon as possible. They might have got the stamps, and found that they had no tin to stamp with them, so he thought they were much better off in having got the tin first.

Mr. JAMES believed the shareholders generally were anxiously waiting for dividends; and although the general complaint was that mines were overstocked with machinery, he thought they had more ore than machinery to work it.

The CHAIRMAN said the committee had endeavoured to keep the shareholders out of calls. They could have a dividend now if they liked, as they had funds in hand, but he thought it would be most undesirable and impolitic. There was a great advantage in being able to pay ready money for all materials; considering the difference in the quality thus secured, and the discounts received, a very large saving was effected.

Mr. McCALLAN thought that all must be satisfied with the manner in which the mine

was worked, and considered that they should not press for a dividend. He thought, however, they might be spending a little too much money in the north.

Mr. BIRDSEY did not think so; the position of the rich lodes in the neighbouring mines justified them in what they were doing.

The CHAIRMAN hoped that before the next meeting the great lode would have been cut. The mine could not well be more quickly worked, as they had men in all the ends where it was advisable to work.

Upon the proposition of Mr. PASCOR the committee were re-elected, and thanks having been voted to the Chairman the meeting separated.

WHEAL UNION MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. W. PACE in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a credit balance of 438l. The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Feb. 23.—In the past two months the flat-roof shaft has been sunk 9 ft., east and divided from the 66 to the 76, plat cut, the 76 driven 1 fm. east and 2 fms. 3 ft. west of shaft; in the eastern end the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar and muddle, intermined with copper and tin ores, worth for tin 6l. per fm. In the western end the lode is 3 ft. wide, of much the same character as the east, worth 6l. per fm. for tin. We purpose after the ends are extended a few fathoms further to sink the shaft, to prove the lode at a deeper level, as by its present appearance we expect to find it productive for copper and tin ores. In the winze sinking below the 18 the lode is 7 ft. wide, composed of spar, muddled with copper ore—a very promising lode. The 18 cross-cut is driven 9 fathoms south; there are now about 9 fms. to drive to hole to Old Wheal Caplin, where it is thought there is a good lode of tin. In the winze sinking below the 20 the south lode is 2½ ft. wide, mixed throughout with copper ore—a kindly lode.—T. GLANVILLE.

The CHAIRMAN said it must be gratifying to the proprietors to find that the company's finances were in that position as to enable them to proceed with the development of the property without making a call. The report just read was of a most hopeful character, showing that before the next meeting there were chances of discoveries being made upon the important lodes that were now being explored.

Mr. GEORGE BATTERS was glad to find that driving had been commenced upon the celebrated Barncoose lode, in the 76 fathom level, where it was 5 or 6 feet wide, composed of tin, copper, and gossan. The ends, both east and west, were of a most promising character, indicating early successful results. This level was not so deep as where Carn Brea first cut, but the same lode passed through Wheal Union that in Carn Brea made a profit of nearly 300,000l. It is the opinion of the best practical miners in Cornwall that Union will prove equally successful. The lodes are strong, and of a well defined character, carrying gossan, spar, copper, and tin, and of precisely the same character as in Carn Brea, when seen at the same depth.

The accounts were received and adopted. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BREA CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING CO.

An ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the Griffin Hotel, Leeds, on Monday.—Mr. JOHN POLLARD in the chair.

The accounts for the year ending Dec. 31 having been passed, Captain C. T. CHAISE read the following report:—

The Redwood shaft is sunk to the 50, casing and dividing will be completed to this level, and available for drawing tinstuff in a fortnight; driving east of same, to intersect the carbons, by six men, at 10l. 10s. per fm. There are twelve men employed on the carbons—six men sinking a winze in the eastern part, four men driving east at the 40, to communicate the eastern end of the carbons to the shaft, and two men on the shaft, and for sinking below the 40 in the western part, and two men on tribute, at 16s. in 1l. At present the carbons yields very little tin, which accounts for the smallness of our returns. These deposits of ore called carbons are peculiar to the St. Ives district, and are subject to great changes. In June, 1861, we realised from this carbons nearly 3 tons of tin; July, not ¼ ton; August, 2 tons; March, 1862, 3 tons; and in sinking the carbons winze 16 fms., we have raised 35 tons 10 cwt. of tin, or equal to 185l. per fm. Judging from its size, mineral character, and leaders of tin passing through it, I believe shortly it will resume its former value. Thomas's lode, in the 30, is driven west by four men, at 5l. 10s. per fathom and 10s. tribute; opening good tribute ground, and lode improving; ditto four men working in the back of this level, at 14s. tribute, standard 50l. per ton; ditto five men, at 15s. tribute. At the 30 four men, at 17s. in 1l. The 10 is driven by two men, at 5l. per fm., and 10s. tribute; they have 3 fms. to drive to reach the tin ground at the 50. The 40 is driving east by two men, at 5l. per fm., and 10s. tribute; the lode is improving, but not driven sufficiently east to intersect the tin ground working in the level above. The same lode is cut in the 50 fm. level cross-cut, from Wheal Matthews shaft; when this cross-cut is driven to the engine-shaft it will drain this level, and enable us to sink this shaft with greater speed and less expense. In the winze sinking below the 50, on Matthews lode, there is a small improvement. I think it is a part of the course of the tin, which former proprietors in two years realised a profit of 12,000l. In anticipating the future prospects of the mine, I should say on Thomas's lode, when the 10, 20, 40, and 50 fm. levels have intersected the tin ground working at present at the 30, there will be 50 fms. in height of tribute ground opened for operations, sufficient for 40 tributaries, which would realise more tin than the mine now produces. This together with the flattering appearance of the carbons, and the promising indications in the winze on Wheal Matthews lode, to which I have above referred, I cannot but express my opinion that the Brea Mine will satisfy all expectations. Number of hands working on tutwork 41 men and 4 boys; ditto tribute, 19 men and 1 boy; carpenters, smiths, enginemen, &c., 12 men; tin dressers, &c., 23—50 men and 8 boys.

The meeting was a unanimous one, and the feeling was very decided in favour of prosecuting the mine with the utmost vigour. The retiring directors were re-elected, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

EAST CARN BREA MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. W. A. THOMAS in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the previous one, which were confirmed, and the statement of accounts, of which the subjoined is an abstract:—

Balance last audit	£ 262 13 3
Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries	3163 9 3 = £2426 2 6
Ore sold	£2878 14 10
Tribute advances repaid	70 0 0 = 2948 14 10
Leaving debit balance	£ 477 7 8

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Feb. 23.—Middle Lode: The 60 is extended 16 fms. 5 ft. west of the cross-cut; the lode has produced on an average from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm.; 12 fms. behind the present end we have stopes working that are producing 5 tons of ore per fm. The 60 east is unproductive. In the 60 cross-cut, north of the old engine-shaft, we have bored into the lode 2 ft. 6 in. and when some good ore. It will require some days to cut through the lode before we can speak of its value. In the winze sinking below the 50, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. At the western shaft the lode has improved, and will now produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 40 and 50 east the lode is disordered by the cross-cut. In consequence of so much water the mine has only been sunk 11 fms. in two years, whereas if we had continued sinking from the commencement we should have been down 90 fms. below adit, and by present appearances our returns would have been very much increased. With the assistance of our new engine the mine is now in a good position. Seeing the course of ore driving through the 60 we deem the list of the various bargains that had been set, which occupied two pages and a half to record; he might observe, however, that the tribute was rather high, because they had set the pitches which were most convenient, and very few on the backs. It appeared to him to be a very fair setting, but the best proof was, of course, what the tributaries earn.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether it was intended to continue the monthly samplings?

The CHAIRMAN replied that it was, and that they hoped to increase the returns as they opened out more ground.

Mr. LAYTON asked the Chairman whether he thought they could keep up the present samplings?—The CHAIRMAN said that the agents told them they were well working the mine, and he believed it was being fairly worked. So many private agents had visited the mine, that if there had been any serious complaint to have made they would have been sure to hear of it. With regard to their accounts prospectively, there would be an ore bill for 2704l. 9s. coming in on March 10, and about 828l. on April 4; but against this he put the balance for the engine and two months' cost, which would be about 2200l. Their present debit balance was 477l. 7s. 8d., and they estimated that at the next meeting there would be a balance of 1467l. 18s. 8d. against the mine. In reply to a shareholder, he stated that the amount for the engine was already due, and the agent of the contractor had already called upon him and asked for payment, but he had refused to pay any money until the shareholders had sanctioned it by making a call for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Mr. Batters, said that a call would be necessary to pay off the balance against them; indeed, something more than 4s. would be the precise amount, so they could make it 4s. or 5s.; but as they had some assets coming in, and did not wish to press the shareholders more heavily than absolutely requisite, he would recommend that the amount be 4s.

Mr. PETER WATSON considered that very satisfactory, as there were some fears expressed that a call of 8s. per share would be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Mr. LAYTON, thought he might safely say that no call would be required at the next meeting, while at the meeting following he hoped they would be in a position to declare a dividend. There was another question which he wished to bring before them at the present meeting—the question of the salary of their secretary, who had hitherto been very inadequately remunerated. He had arranged a scheme, which had been adopted by some of the other companies in the office, by which the secretary's salary was regulated according to the number of shareholders—an arrangement which he considered fair, because, in proportion to the number of shareholders, so the labour of receiving and registering transfers, and sending notices, &c., was regulated. He proposed 2s. 6d. per month when there were 50 shareholders and less than 100; when 150, or less, 4l. 4s.; when 200, or less, 6l. 6s.; when 250, or less, 8l. 8s.; and for every 50, or part of 50 above 250, 1l. 1s. per month. As the number of shareholders in East Carn Brea was 262, their secretary would, upon that scale, be entitled to 9l. 9s. per month.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that he believed he could vouch for the accuracy of every item, as the whole had been carefully examined by Mr. Buckley; but, if any shareholder would examine them, the Chairman and other documents were all upon the table.

Mr. PETER WATSON said that as it might have been observed the expenditure during the two months had been unusually high, he would take the opportunity of stating that he had himself looked through the cost-sheets, and saw that large amounts were charged in connection with the engine and engine-house, which amounts might be regarded as extra costs, that would not be chargeable in future accounts. He thought it was as well to remark this for the benefit of those who had not looked through the cost-sheet.

The CHAIRMAN saw the necessity of such an explanation, but in the report it would be found that their agents had referred to that. He thought it would not interest the shareholders for him to read the list of the various bargains that had been set, which occupied two pages and a half to record; he might observe, however, that the tribute was rather high, because they had set the pitches which were most convenient, and very few on the backs. It appeared to him to be a very fair setting, but the best proof was, of course, what the tributaries earn.

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The CHAIRMAN replied that it was, and that they hoped to increase the returns as they opened out more ground.

Mr. LAYTON asked the Chairman whether he thought they could keep up the present samplings?—The CHAIRMAN said that the agents told them they were well working the mine, and he believed it was being fairly worked. So many private agents had visited the mine, that if there had been any serious complaint to have made they would have been sure to hear of it. With regard to their accounts prospectively, there would be an ore bill for 2704l. 9s. coming in on March 10, and about 828l. on April 4; but against this he put the balance for the engine and two months' cost, which would be about 2200l. Their present debit balance was 477l. 7s. 8d., and they estimated that at the next meeting there would be a balance of 1467l. 18s. 8d. against the mine. In reply to a shareholder, he stated that the amount for the engine was already due, and the agent of the contractor had already called upon him and asked for payment, but he had refused to pay any money until the shareholders had sanctioned it by making a call for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Mr. Batters, said that a call would be necessary to pay off the balance against them; indeed, something more than 4s. would be the precise amount, so they could make it 4s. or 5s.; but as they had some assets coming in, and did not wish to press the shareholders more heavily than absolutely requisite, he would recommend that the amount be 4s.

Mr. PETER WATSON considered that very satisfactory, as there were some fears expressed that a call of 8s. per share would be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Mr. LAYTON, thought he might safely say that no call would be required at the next meeting, while at the meeting following he hoped they would be in a position to declare a dividend. There was another question which he wished to bring before them at the present meeting—the question of the salary of their secretary, who had hitherto been very inadequately remunerated. He had arranged a scheme, which had been adopted by some of the other companies in the office, by which the secretary's salary was regulated according to the number of shareholders—an arrangement which he considered fair, because, in proportion to the number of shareholders, so the labour of receiving and registering transfers, and sending notices, &c., was regulated. He proposed 2s. 6d. per month when there were 50 shareholders and less than 100; when 150, or less, 4l. 4s.; when 200, or less, 6l. 6s.; when 250, or less, 8l. 8s.; and for every 50, or part of 50 above 250, 1l. 1s. per month. As the number of shareholders in East Carn Brea was 262, their secretary would, upon that scale, be entitled to 9l. 9s. per month.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that he believed he could vouch for the accuracy of every item, as the whole had been carefully examined by Mr. Buckley; but, if any shareholder would examine them, the Chairman and other documents were all upon the table.

Mr. PETER WATSON said that as it might have been observed the expenditure during the two months had been unusually high, he would take the opportunity of stating that he had himself looked through the cost-sheets, and saw that large amounts were charged in connection with the engine and engine-house, which amounts might be regarded as extra costs, that would not be chargeable in future accounts. He thought it was as well to remark this for the benefit of those who had not looked through the cost-sheet.

The CHAIRMAN saw the necessity of such an explanation, but in the report it would be found that their agents had referred to that. He thought it would not interest the shareholders for him to read the list of the various bargains that had been set, which occupied two pages and a half to record; he might observe, however, that the tribute was rather high, because they had set the pitches which were most convenient, and very few on the backs. It appeared to him to be a very fair setting, but the best proof was, of course, what the tributaries earn.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether it was intended to continue the monthly samplings?

The CHAIRMAN replied that it was, and that they hoped to increase the returns as they opened out more ground.

Mr. LAYTON asked the Chairman whether he thought they could keep up the present samplings?—The CHAIRMAN said that the agents told them they were well working the mine, and he believed it was being fairly worked. So many private agents had visited the mine, that if there had been any serious complaint to have made they would have been sure to hear of it. With regard to their accounts prospectively, there would be an ore bill for 2704l. 9s. coming in on March 10, and about 828l. on April 4; but against this he put the balance for the engine and two months' cost, which would be about 2200l. Their present debit balance was 477l. 7s. 8d., and they estimated that at the next meeting there would be a balance of 1467l. 18s. 8d. against the mine. In reply to a shareholder, he stated that the amount for the engine was already due, and the agent of the contractor had already called upon him and asked for payment, but he had refused to pay any money until the shareholders had sanctioned it by making a call for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Mr

shaft, the ground continues favourable for driving. In the 40, west of John's cross-cut, on No. 2 south side, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 30, west of the engine-shaft, on the main part of the lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, pyrite, galena, and stones of ore.

SOUTH CAROLINA WHEAT HOOPER.—W. C. Cook, Feb. 21: The ground in the 90 cross-cut north is not quite so favourable for progress as when I wrote you last week.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glavin, Feb. 25: We sampled 17 tons of ore.

SOUTH CONDORROW.—W. Thomas, W. Richards, Feb. 21: Our operations during the past month have consisted of putting the adit, shaft, and ladder-road in good repair, and driving west on the tin lode, and from to-day will be confined to driving east and west from the main adit cross-cut, on West Hasset lode, which has already been opened on about 40 fms. west, in very kindly ground; this will be about the position of the new engine-shaft.

SOUTH GRENVER.—E. Chegwain, Feb. 24: In the 124, driving west of flat-rad shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore, worth about 111. per fm. In the rise in back of the 124 west, about the sump-wine, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore, worth 107. per fm. In the 124, east of flat-rad shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but not to value. In the 105, driving west of flat-rad shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore, worth about 67. per fm. No lode taken down in the 105 fm. level east for the week. Our sampling to-day will be about 61 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 25: The sinking of the flat-rad shaft, under the 12, is progressing favourably; no lode taken down for the last week. In the 12, east shaft, the lode is at present small; neither do we expect much improvement. In the 12, east shaft, the lode is at present small; neither do we expect much improvement. In the 12, east shaft, the lode is at present small; neither do we expect much improvement.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, G. Maund, Feb. 25: We are making good progress both in raising and sinking the winze, which will be communicated, and the 45 end pushed forward, as soon as possible. No. 2 winze, north of James's shaft, is sunk about 9 fathoms; the lode has much improved since last week's report, now worth 14½ ton of ore per fathom. We found the air here getting very bad, and fear we shall be obliged to suspend it until the end is brought forth and communicated. There is no alteration worthy of notice in any other part of the mine.

ST. DAVID'S (GOLD).—H. B. Parry, Feb. 24: Our report this week is as follows:—Elizabeth Lode: This lode has greatly improved this week, and the width also has increased gradually. Our progress in driving was very small. I have increased the price to 87., the ground being very bad. Bwlchecoch, Lode No. 2: The width of this lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, not looking so well as when last reported upon, being rather intermixed with limestone. Main Adit: The ground is much the same as when last reported. We crossed a small lode from 1 to 1½ ft. wide this week—clean white quartz.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, Feb. 21: Our pay and setting went off very well. There is nothing new in these mines, except the winzes sinking below the 164, east and west of Billings' are looking very well.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, Feb. 26: The lode in Roderick's engine-shaft is 6 ft. wide, worth 101. per fm. We have dropped the lift in Charles Frederick's shaft, and are taking the water out as fast as possible. We expect in a day or two to get the whim to draw from it. In the 20, east of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 147. per fm. In the 20, east of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 147. per fm. In the 20, east of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 147. per fm.

ST. JUST COYNE.—W. Williams, Feb. 25: The operations here are being carried out in first-rate order; the smith's shop will be completed next week. We have had timber brought on the mines by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, as well as a smith's bellows, anvil, and sundry other necessary materials. We shall now begin to clear out the level on the south lode, and extend east under the run of tin ground. We have excellent tin already laid open on four levels near the surface, and I intend to begin to break a quantity of tinstuff, so as to get it in course by the time we can get the new water stamps with eight heads to work. Several of the old miners who formerly worked on these lodes have given such reports that I am perfectly satisfied we have a most splendid mining property. We have a quantity of tinstuff already broken lying on the surface.

ST. JUST UNITED.—John Cartlew, Feb. 25: Since my last report we have been clearing the bottom of the 40 fm. level, west of engine-shaft: we find the tin and copper ground is holding down in the bottom of the level in the kilns; in one place we have sunk about 2 feet, in order to see the character of the lode; we find it good for tin, with grey ore and native copper, worth fully 200. per fathom. As I before informed you, we shall not be able to prosecute this ground until we have steam-power for drawing the stuff to the surface; it is a fine lode, and I am satisfied will handsomely repay the necessary outlay to develop it. At Oats's shaft the skip-road is completed; we shall now commence drawing the stuff from the bottom level. I have no doubt that shortly I shall have it in my power to report favourably of the levels east and west of this shaft, as reports speak strongly of the productiveness of the lode here. At the Red Dipper we are stopping in the bottom of the 30 fm. level, east of the shaft (in a run of tin ground), for a fork, as we went to clear up the winze we holed to last week; I am informed that in this winze there is a good lode of tin, which we shall soon prove. At East Buck we are still clearing the 30 and 40 fm. levels, east from the shaft—tin ground in the back and bottom—66 fms. west of the shaft, in the 40 fm. level, Wheat Owl lode crosses the Buck lode; we have here four men driving south on the Owl lode—tin in the end; by extending this shaft south we shall have a clear run of tin ground; this work we are prosecuting with all speed, as by it we shall unwater the Red Dipper, and be enabled to extend levels under a run of tin ground on two lodes; we are also extending the adit and the 30 fm. levels north on Wheat Owl lode; there are good branches of tin in each end. We have a good many men on tribute, and they are working well; as a whole the mines are looking exceedingly promising; I think in three months time we shall be in a capital position. We have in our shafts 250 fms. of skip-road, and underground 250 fms. of railroad; so you perceive we have allowed no delay in getting on with this necessary work. I am also happy to inform you we have brought another important job to a successful issue, that of bringing home a clear stream of water for about a mile in length, for the use of the boiler and condensing at the lower engine; we completed it yesterday.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, Feb. 23: In the 250 south we have met with a small slide, south of which the branch referred to in my last has fallen into the main lode. We shall drive the level a short distance, and then cut through the lode, to ascertain what effect it has upon it. There has been no lode taken down in either of the ends or winzes since last report, but we shall commence taking them down, so as to state the value next week. The stopes throughout the mine are not looking quite so well.

TOLCARN.—Feb. 21: At Fiddle shaft, below the 40, the lode is 3½ ft. wide—a fine kindly lode. In the 40 east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, good stones of ore, and ground moderate; set at 37. 15s. per fm. In the 30 east the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar; set at 77. per fm. In the 30 east the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar; set at 77. per fm. In the 30 east the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar; set at 77. per fm.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Feb. 26: The engine-shaft is sunk to the 154, where we shall begin to extend east, and make the necessary preparations for casing and driving the whim-shaft, in order to put the steam-whim to draw from that level. The lode in the 144 and level is looking most promising for yielding mineral, and for ground a mile so hard. The sump-wine sinking below the 154 is worth 254. per fm. for copper ore. The 134 end, driving east, contains a little more copper ore. Car's shaft is sunk below the surface 6 fms.; the lode contains a good gossan, mixed with copper ore. The tributaries are working well.

TREVEN AND TREMENEER.—J. Medlen, W. Tippet, Feb. 22: Saturday being our setting day we set the following bargains:—The 100 to drive west by eight men, at 87. per fathom; the lode is worth 127. per fathom. A stopes in this level, east of shaft, by eight men, at 37. 10s. per fathom; lode also worth 127. per fathom. The 140 to drive west by six men, at 67. per fathom; lode also worth 127. per fathom. A stopes in the back by four men, at 27. per fathom; lode worth 147. per fathom. The new sump to sink below the 130 by six men and six boys, at 107. per fathom. The end to drive west by four men and two boys, at 40s. per fm.; worth 47. per fathom. A rise in the back by two men, at 14s. per fathom; worth 57. per fathom. The 120 having reached Tremeneer shaft is suspended, whilst the sump communicate the rise with the shaft and fix the plunger, &c. The lode in this end is still looking good and kindly, and producing a little tin. We set a shaft to sink from surface on Tremeneer adit by two men and two boys, at 20s. per fathom. We also set to 16 tributaries, at 11. 1s. per fm.

TREWEATHA.—T. Foot, J. Scoble, Feb. 24: We have commenced driving in the 40, but fear we shall not make much progress, the water being so quick. The 30 south has been cleared to within 4 fms. of the end, when we met with another run, and we find it impossible to clear to the end, so long as the water continues so powerful as at present. As soon as we succeed in clearing the level to the same point, which we hope to do by Friday morning, we shall drive a side or tie level around it. The three stopes in the back of this level yield on an average 6 cwt. each of lead per fm. We have been down in the old mine to-day, and through a great many fathoms in the 30. The water is several feet below that of the adit, and gradually sinking at the rate of 1 ft. in 24 hours, which is a considerable addition to the coming water of the mine.

TREWELIS (Special Report).—J. Burgan, B. Dunstan, Feb. 25: The 43 fm. level, east and west of flat-rad shaft, is opening up very valuable and highly remunerative ground, driven in the eastern end last month by seven men 4 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., lode 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 337. per fathom, and for copper at least 107. west of shaft, driven last month 2 fms. 3 ft. 2 in., worth 267. per fathom, and likely to improve as we extend it westward under the ore deposit. In the 33 we are likely to open stopping ground, which will be available in the coming summer. We shall make all possible speed to sink the flat-rad shaft below the 43, where the lode is 3 feet wide, set of good quality for tin and copper. Capt. Simmens, the Dutchy agent, inspected this mine last week, and was much pleased; he said the mine never looked so well before, and further observed that Treworris Mine would make one of the best in this district, which corroborates our own opinion. There is scarcely any mine which produces more value to the western side of the shaft, but up to this time the productive ground has been on the western side 6 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. eastward through a lode from 3 to 5 ft. wide, worth 407. per fathom; this, as you will perceive, is a new feature, and of great importance.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Feb. 21: The shaftmen have been engaged this week in dividing and casing the shaft from the 35 to the 45, and on Monday we shall throw the lode to bottom. The lode in the 35 west is 10 in. wide, yielding a little tin, but not enough to save. The lode in the 35 is 6 in. wide, a good branch of tin, and worth 77. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 35 is 6 in. wide, a good branch of tin, and worth 77. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 35 is 6 in. wide, a good branch of tin, and worth 77. 10s. per fm.

TYDDINGWADIN (SILVER-LEAD AND GOLD).—Capt. Williams, Feb. 23: Adit: Our progress in driving on the forebreast has been 4 ft. 9 in.; it is not looking so well as last reported. Rise and Stopping: Our progress has been 17 ft. 6 in.; the lode is much the same in size, but producing more silver-lead ore.—Cwmhelian Laid Adit Sink: Our progress in sinking has been 4 ft. 3 in.; the lode is taking a little more underlie, but much the same in richness and quality.—No. 2 Bridge Lode: Our progress in driving has been 2 ft. 3 in.; the ground has turned rather unfavourable for driving, being very hard for boring.—Surface: Picking, &c., is going on the same as usual. Mr. Mosheim's machine is arriving fast on the mine.

UNITED DOLFRYNOGS (GOLD AND COPPER).—Captain Williams, Feb. 23: Bog Shaft: We have completed the sinking. The men are now busy cutting pit, this week we shall commence driving to cut lode. I have no other change to mention here.—Doleid Mine—Gold Shaft: The progress in sinking has been 10 ft. 6 in. We have a change now in sight. Since Friday the ground we are in is blue clay; this

I shall test for gold to-morrow.—Penryn Mine: The progress in sinking has been 4 feet 6 inches.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, Thos. Harvey, Feb. 23: The 124 is driven south of great cross-course about 6 ft.; the lode is of the same size and character as when last reported on. In the 60, north of the 124, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, with a string of lead ore up and down the end, but at present not of much value. In the 50 north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and stones of lead ore—improving. This level south is opening tribute ground. The 40 cross-cut east is in a hard bar of ground, but we hope to cut the lode in another week or so. In the 20, south of Bonville's, the said lode in present end is holed by a slide; the lode was productive up to the break, and we expect to find it so on the other side; the ground is favourable for progress. No change in the adit, south of Nant, for some time past. Tribute department as usual.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Feb. 25: We sampled 468 tons of ore this morning. All our operations are progressing favourably, with but little or no alteration to notice.

WEST BEAM.—W. Hosking, Feb. 26: I am glad to inform you that our operations at this mine are resulting in gradual improvement. We have just discovered, by cross-cutting in the 65, west of Parry's shaft, that the lode has divided a few feet behind the end, the main part taken a more northerly direction, and that the part on which the end had been driven by the last company was a mere branch; the part we have cut is about 6 ft. distant from the branch, about 1 ft. wide, and producing excellent work for tin.

We are making rapid progress in clearing the 35, west of Parry's shaft, and are now in about 30 fms., the whole of the debris coming from it is profitable work for the stamps; we have about 30 fms. more to reach the end, which when completed will enable us to lay open such ground, as will, with extension on the lode just discovered in the 65, greatly assist our returns. Our tribute pitches, of which we have 16, are fairly productive, and set at tribute ranging from 7s. to 12s. 11d. We last week sold our batch of tin, weighing 10 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs., realising 689. 18s., and are exerting the whole of our energy on the preparation of another. Our machinery and stamps are working well, and I am more than usually pleased with the general appearance of the mine throughout.

WEST BAR CONSOLES.—Wm. Woolcock, Feb. 26: The lode in the 65 end, east of Deak's shaft, is still improving; it is now upwards of 2 feet wide, and water flows freely from bottom of the end, which indicates a large and porous lode ahead; it now yields from 3 to 4 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. The lode in the 45 rise, east of same shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and yields 1 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. The lode in the 30 end has made a splice, and is small and unproductive at present, but the water is coming strong from the end, and the lode appears to be opening, so that we may expect it to resume its former size and value shortly. There is no change in the tribute department worthy of notice since last reported. The engine has been put under thorough repair, and is now working well.

WEST BATH TOR.—W. Richards, Feb. 23: The part of the lode being carried in the 102 west is looking more promising, there is a fine lode of tin and copper, the wall part is chiefly quartz, and water percolates very freely from this point. No. 3 cross-cut, in the 162 east, is extended 6 ft. into the lode, and the part now being cut into is chiefly blue calc and quartz, with some small branches of rich copper ore. The ground in the 162 east is improved for progress in the past week, and the south part of the lode is better defined than I have hitherto seen it in this drive. We have commenced the adit level at the eastern boundary this morning.

WEST BATH JANE.—J. Tonkin, J. Smith, Feb. 19: We have set Painter's shaft to cut down from surface to the 102, by 10 ft. men, who will complete it by the end of May month. The foundation of the engine-house will, we expect, be cleared in a month. We shall stop the engine some time next week. Our next sale of black tin will be about 9 tons.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Feb. 25: The sumpmen are getting on pretty well in sinking Taylor's engine-shaft below the 52; there has not been any lode taken down since last reported, nor shall we take it down for some time to come. The lode in the 52 east is 2 ft. wide, chiefly fly, we expect to hole this level in a day or two to the 50, driven west from Wheal Raven engine-shaft. The lode in the winze sinking in the 50, driven west from the 50, is 2 ft. wide, and is saving work. The ground in the 50 fm. level cross-cut north is moderately easy.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Feb. 21: In the 58, west of cross-course, the lode is 5 ft. wide, 2 ft. of it is producing good ore; the lode is of an improving appearance. The two stopes in back of the said level are worth on an average about 67. per fm. each. A stopes in back of the 48, west of Cater's, is worth 57. per fm. We hope to get the flat-rad stopes in back of Charles's shaft in the course of next week. There is no alteration in Pryor's lode this week. We hope to sample on Tuesday next about the same quantity of copper ore as last.

WHEAL TOLGUS.—Feb. 25: In the 100, west of cross-cut, the lode continues 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, the remaining part of the lode being tinstuff; in the rise over the 100, east of cross-cut, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, much of the same character as that of the end. By way of trial 8 tons of tinstuff broken from these two bargains were sold on Monday last, which fetched a little over 10s. per ton, so that all the lode is worth saving either for tin or copper ore. In the 80 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, very promising, and producing good stones of ore. In the other bargains there is no alteration to notice since last reported. The western engine-shaft is nearly down for a 30, where we intend to cross-cut both north and south, to intersect, after driving 100 ft. on, according to the water going down the shaft, but this we will not do until the end of May month. The foundation of the engine-house will, we expect, be cleared in a month. We shall stop the engine some time next week. Our next sale of black tin will be about 9 tons.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Feb. 26: The engine-shaft sinking by nine men, at 197. per fathom, on the course of old lode, is down upwards of 8 fathoms below the 50 level adit, which is 50 fathoms deep. The lode in shaft is 3 feet wide, composed principally of spar, muddle, and good stones of copper ore. Other parts of the mine without alteration since last week.

WHEAL BASSET AND GRYLES.—J. B. Wilkin, W. Harris, Feb. 14: During the past month Wheal Fat shaft, sinking below the 44, has been sunk 1 fm. 2 ft. 6 in.; set to sink by nine men, at 287. per fm. The 40, west of Wheal Fat shaft, has been driven 3 fms.; lode 2 ft. wide, producing low-priced stamping work; set to drive by six men, at 107. per fm. The 40, east of Wheal Fat shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 6 ft. 6 in.; lode yielding good stones of tin, and improving; set to drive by six men, at 77. per fathom. The 30, west of Wheal Fat shaft, has been driven 1 fm. 5 ft.; lode 3 ft. wide—poor; set to drive by two men, at 107. per fm. The 30, east, on Ferguson's lode, has been driven 1 fm. 2 ft., opening tribute ground. A rise in back of the 40 is risen 2 fms. 2 ft.—lode standing; set to four men, at 87. per fm. Tyacke's engine-shaft, sinking below the 34, has been sunk 1 fm. 4 ft.; set to sink by nine men, at 307. per fm. The cross-cut south of Tyacke's has been driven 2 fms. 0 ft. 3 in.; set to drive by six men, at 197. per fathom. The 34, east of Tyacke's, has been driven 3 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.; lode worth 67. per fm.; set to drive by six men, at 37. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 87. set to drive by four men, at 17. 10s. The 34, west of Tyacke's, is set to drive by four men, at 67. 10s.; the lode in this end is split, and apparently gone southward. Wilkin's shaft-pit has been cut at the 40, and a cross-cut set to drive south, by six men, at 107. per fathom; we expect to cut the lode in this cross-cut shortly. In the 30, west of Wilkin's shaft, a cross-cut has been driven north 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., intersecting some tin branches of value; these men are set to stopes in bottom of the level, that the water may run through the way. Tyacke's engine-shaft, the 24, east of Wilkin's shaft, has been driven 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; the lode in the end is worth 107. per fm.; set to drive by six men, at 37. per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 87. per fm.; set to stopes by four men, at 25s. Gundry's shaft has been cleared to the 22, and the 22, east of Wilkin's, has been driven and cleared 5 fms., and communicated to it. The old workings are about 2 ft. deeper than the 22, but we shall be able to take up the water, and carry it over the shaft; the lode in bottom of the shaft is worth 157. per fm., and may be sunk for 57. we hope to get some tin from here in the next month. The stopes in back of the 30, under Gundry's shaft, have been prevented from working in the past month, on account of the water going down the shaft, but this will not be a great future. Bal Reeth adit is set to clear by six men and one boy, at 11. per fm.; this adit, when clear will, it is expected, relieve Wilkin's shaft from a large stream of water. Number of tutwukmen, 90 and six boys; ditto, tributaries, 81 and four boys, on tributaries varying from 4s. 6d. to 13s. 4d. in 11. On the whole, the mine is looking much the same as when last reported. There has been some delay at Wilkin's shaft on account of the influx of water when we communicated with the old workings at Gundry's, but we expect to get Gundry's shaft to some good account in the present month to make up for it.

WHEAL GRYLES.—J. Gifford, Feb. 26: Saturday last being our monthly setting-day we set the 72 east to six men, at 107. per fm.; lode from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore occasionally, but not to value. The winze in the bottom of the 60 east to four men, at 47. 15s.; lode 3 ft. wide, composed of capels, quartz, and a bookan on the south wall, with good stones of copper ore, but not enough to value—a very kindly lode. I still think this lode is south of the 72; 2 fathoms have been sunk in the past month, and we are now down 5 fms. below the 60. The 54 end, in the old workings, to clear and secure by two men, at 15s. per fm.; 6 fms. have been cleared in the past month, and also 4½ fms. driven in the 72 east. At Cock's shaft 2 fms. have been sunk in the 72, and the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The 72, east of Cock's, is 3 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm. for the length of the shaft. The tribute department is looking much the same as last reported; the tributaries get good wages.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Feb. 21: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 92, is without change, it being still within the influence of the cross-course; the ground continues favourable for progress. The lode in the 92 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode in the 81 west is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, it being large and porous, from which a considerable quantity of water is also issuing. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is worth 10s. per fathom. Garry's stopes-shaft, the 61 west, has been driven 50, are worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. The remainder portion of the ore ground is principally let on tribute, which is yielding fair quantities of ore. The boiler has arrived on the mine all right, which will be connected to the pumping-engine without delay.

WHEAL EMILY HENRIETTA.—J. Daw: Penrose's engine-shaft is sunk 32 fms. below the adit on the course of the lode, which has varied in size from 1 to 2½ ft. in width; in places it has produced rich stones of copper ore, and is of a promising appearance. This part of the mine we do not consider to be deep enough to meet with the tin lode, as the lode in the back of the 61 west, has been driven 50, are worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. The remainder portion of the ore ground is principally let on tribute, which is yielding fair quantities of ore. The boiler has arrived on the mine all right, which will be connected to the pumping-engine without delay.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Feb. 21: The lode in the 100 west has improved; it will now yield full 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 90 west will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 80 west will produce 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The rise above the 80 will produce from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. There is a very favourable granite in the 80 cross-cut, north of the new lode. In stripping down the lode in the shaft, below the 60, there is some very good tin. All the other places are looking as reported.

G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Feb. 26: In the 120 we have found a branch coming in from the south, composed of spar, &c., with a little ore; this is promising to lead to the ore. The lode in the 110 is small. The lode in the 100 will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom—a kindly lode. The lode in the 90 will produce 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 80 will produce 2½ tons per fathom. The lode in the rise above the 80 will yield from 2 to 3 tons per fm. All the other places are looking much the same as before.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Feb. 21: In cutting pit at the 130 fm. level we are making fair progress. The lode in the 130 east end is 6 in. wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in the 115 end is 4 in. wide, poor. The lode in the 100 stopes, west from winze, is worth 407. per fm.; in this stopes to-day is not looking so well as last week.

yet from the lode in the winze, no doubt next week the lode will improve, and be worth its former value. The lode in the stopes, east from west winze, below the 100, is worth 807. per fm. Alexander's lode, in the shaft, is worth 107. per fm. The 12 east end is worth 67. per fm. The lode in the adit east end is worth 107. per fm. The stopes on an average on this lode, above and below the adit level, are worth 87. per fm.

WHEAL GRYLES.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Feb. 25: Fisher's Lode: Annie's engine-shaft is down 5 fms. 5 ft. below the 50, the lode is not so rich as it has been, it is now worth 157. per fm. for length of shaft (100 ft.). At the 30, east of this shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 57. per fm. In the 20 end, east of Gyril's shaft, the lode will just pay for driving, which is 37. per fm. In the 30 end, east of the flat-rad shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing work of a coarse quality. In the end driving west at this level there has been no lode taken down since last reported on. At the 20, east of the western shaft, the lode is worth 27. per fm. At the 19, east of this shaft, the lode is worth 37. per fm.—Georgia Lode: The shaftmen are engaged fixing bearers and clatern, preparatory to raising a drawing-lift at the 10. In the end driving north at the 10 we are sorry to say the lode is not looking so well as it was; it is now worth 357. per fm. In the back of this level there are two stopes working; one is worth 407. per fm., and the other 307. per fm. In the adit end, south of the shaft, the lode is small and poor. In the stopes in the back of the 33 the lode is worth 307. per fm. In the 23 end, driving north, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the stopes in the back the lode is a little improved, worth 207. per fm.

WHEAL HARRIETT (Special Report).—C. Thomas, Feb. 5: The 115 fm. level is holed to the winze sunk from the 100; the lode in the winze, though somewhat changeable in yield, was, on the whole, very rich for tin, the percentage having been greater than that of several lodes in Cornwall, except in a few instances of a temporary character. This winze held rich to near the back of the 115, where it failed considerably, especially in the eastern end. The western end of the winze held on pretty good to the holed to the back of the 115. The 115 was poor until it got near the winze, when it almost suddenly improved to the value of 200. to 300., for a short length in the bottom, to I believe, 1007. per fathom. The present stopes in the bottom of the winze, in the 115, is just under the middle of the winze, and is worth for the height of the stopes (6 ft.) about 207. per fathom, rather best near the bottom. Neither in the stopes nor in the east end of the winze, for 12 feet high from the bottom of the level, can I find indications of much improvement near at hand; nevertheless, looking at the general character of the lode from the 100 down to this place, and at the apparent general dip eastward, I cannot but strongly hope that by driving and sinking a few feet, or a fathom or two, an improvement may be met with. The bottom of the 108 has been stoped 8 feet deep from the western to the eastern winze 17 fms. in length; another stopes, 10 feet deep, now 4 fathoms from the western winze, is worth for the average of that height 607. per fm., and in one part nearly 1007. per fathom. The lode throughout is not large, but very rich for the size, and the ground (granite) firm, but not of the hard crystallised kind, resembling the rich deposits sometimes found in granite, known as carbonas, which are portions of tin without the usual characteristics of well-defined lodes. This deposit of tin, however, is on the line of the lode, not an offshoot from it, as carbonas usually are, yet the changes from a very small poor lode to that of a rich one of 10 or 12 in. wide, or even to 18 in., and *vice versa*, are just as sudden, and without the usual indications of change as are found in the carbonas of the St. Ives district, in granite much like that in this mine. Notwithstanding the present partial failure of the lode in the 115, the piece of ground from the 100 to the 115, including the eastern end of the winze, will probably yield tin enough to leave a profit of 4007. a month for several months hence, and if the lode in the 115 is found as rich for the same length as in the 100, and deeper still where a winze is to be sunk shortly, that amount of profit may be calculated for 12 months, without stoping much below the 115. The length or the value of the lode in the 115 in this kind of ground, however, cannot be known, nor very confidently reckoned upon before it is explored. The 130, the bottom of the engine-shaft, is driven 2 fms. east, and the 60 fathoms short of the rich tin ground. The lode in the 130 is well defined, though small and poor. As to the best mode of working below the 115, I have no hesitation in saying that the 130 should be driven as fast as possible, and a winze sunk below the 115, just under that now holed from the 100, as soon as can be done—say in two months, or sooner, when the 115 is driven out of the way. For working below the 130 I have to give a decided opinion that the best mode of working is to sink a winze, and have it available. The sinking the present engine-shaft, 2. Sinking Bates's shaft, now down 40 fathoms below the adit, which is 40 fathoms east of the rich winze, 3. To make a new shaft through the old workings and winze, and some whole ground to come down immediately on the tin ground; the latter can be prepared for sinking below the 130 in less time than either of the other modes, but that would not prove the value, or otherwise, of the lode far away from the course of tin as the sinking of the other shafts. The north lode is holding out for copper equal to reasonable expectations; the lode in the adit end is worth 127., and in the 12 fm. level 87., the whole quite dry below the adit, and will probably be so to a great depth. A cross-cut in the 120, 1 below the Condorow, is driven on this cross-course to near the boundary of this mine, which may have drained this ground.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—R. Pryor, sen., James Nicholas, S. Davey, Feb. 21: Engine Shaft: We have not yet cut the lode in the 100 cross-cut, east of this shaft, nor in the rise in back of this level. The lode in the 90, east of ditto, is worth 87. per fm. Other places in this part of the mine much the same as when last reported.—Holgate's Shaft: The caunter lode in the 65 cross-cut, south of this shaft, is worth 127. per fm., with a good appearance.—Pryor's Lode: The lode in the 54, east of cross-cut, is worth 107. per fm.; the lode in this level, west of ditto, has been driven 12 fms. by a team, and is again improving, now worth 37. per fathom. The lode in the 44, east of cross-cut, worth 77. per fm. improving; and in this level, west of ditto, 87. per fm.; in the rise in back of this level the lode is worth 107. per fm.; we are daily expecting an improvement at this point, as the lode is large. The 34, east of cross-cut, is worth 97. per fm.; and ditto, west of cross-cut, 107. per fm. We are pushing on the driving of the 24 cross-cut south, but the ground has not been so favourable as we expected. No change to notice in any other part. Our pay and setting went off well.

WHEAL NORRIS.—W. Bugelhole, J. Andrews, Feb. 21: The ground in Cremorne engine-shaft is easier for sinking. There is no apparent change in the ground in the 25, driving east of cross-cut, on No. 5 lode, since our last report. There is no material change in the ground in the 15 cross-cut, driving south of latter shaft. The ground in Carter's shaft is much the same as last week. We have suspended driving the 25, east of the above shaft, on No. 4 lode, and put these men to sink a winze in the old men's bottoms, to communicate with the rise in back of the 15 as early as possible, to put the tin tributaries to work in this ground. The tin tributaries will be at the mine to-morrow.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 24: The lode in the new shaft is 2 ft. wide, and made up of gossan, peech, spar, &c., with spots of grey copper ore.

WHEAL URY.—S. Coode, M. Rogers, Feb. 21: The lode in the 100, west of engine-shaft, is worth 167. per fm. for tin. The 90, west of incline-shaft, is worth 87. per fm. for tin. The 60

the Chairman of the company, and Captain Moorsom has undertaken the office of engineer. The use of horse-power instead of steam will obviate all the usual nuisance of internal railways, and as a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum is confidently relied upon, capitalists would appear to have an opportunity of deriving a profit, and exercising their philanthropy at the same time.

A limited liability company—the Commercial Bank of Western England Company—with a capital of 2,000,000*l.*, in shares of 50*l.* each, is now in course of formation, for affording additional banking accommodation for the counties of Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, and the Western district. On current accounts interest will be allowed on the minimum monthly balance, and the credit accounts will be afforded on the same principles which have been so satisfactorily acted upon in Scotland. An advantageous feature in the establishment of the Commercial Bank of Western England, will be the formation of cash accounts with industrious and enterprising merchants and traders, who, on approved security, will have advances made at a moderate rate of interest, obviating the high charges for interest and commission by other channels, often so ruinous to borrowers.

The prospectus for enlarging the capital of the Hafod Hotel Company has just been issued. The company was originally incorporated in 1861, and has now been re-incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862. The extensive alterations and new erections at the Hafod Hotel, at the Devil's Bridge, were sufficiently completed to reopen the hotel in June last, and notwithstanding that the International Exhibition was calculated to attract visitors to London rather than the western coast of Wales, there was a profit on the six months of 23 per cent. per annum, of which 10 per cent. was paid as dividend and the remainder applied to a reserve fund. It is now proposed to erect another hotel at Aberystwith, upon a piece of freehold ground, which has been acquired in an excellent position on the terrace. The Devil's Bridge Hotel proprietors have taken one-third of the shares.

The prospectus of the Building Material Improvement Company, with a capital of 300,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has just been issued. The object is to develop the invention of Dixon's patent dry lime, which are used as a substitute for plastering. It is estimated that the profit will be 25 per cent. to the shareholders, whilst the advantages to the consumer will be a reduction of cost to the extent of 25 per cent., and that they will have a material lighter, stronger, impervious to wet, and non-combustible.

On the Stock Exchange, transactions in Mining Shares have been effected to a moderate extent during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 45, 45½, 46, 46½, 45½; East Carn Brea, 10½, 10½; East Wheel Russell, 5½, 5½; Tincroft, 17½; Wheel Ludcott, 7½, 6½, 7½; East Basset, 7½, 7½, 80, 70½, 75, 78; Grenville, 5½; North Wheel Croft, 4½; Wheel Union, 5; Marke Valley, 8½; New Seton, 185, 186½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Bon Accord, ¼; Dun Mountain, ¼; Yuandana-mutana, 3½, 3½, 4; Port Phillip, 1½; Scottish Australian, 1. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape Copper, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½; Don Pedro, ¾, ¾, ¾; East del Rey, 1½; Montes Aures, ¾, ¾; Santa Barbara, ¾, ¾; United Mexican, 5½, 5½; Fortuna, 5, 5; St. John del Rey, 5½, 5½, 5½, 5½; Linares, 8.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—British Foreign Marine, 2½, 3 prem.; Oil Wells of Canada, 3, 3½ prem.; Empire Marine, ¼, ½ prem.; Union Marine, 2½, 3 prem.; City of London Fire and Life, 3½, 4½ prem.; City Discount, ¼, ½ prem.; Joint-Stock Discount, ¾, ¾ prem.; Mercantile and Exchange Bank, 3, 4 prem.; Continental Bank, ½ dis. to par; Petroleum Trading, ¾, ¾ prem.

Vigra and Clogau shares closed at 26, 28; East Clogau, ¼ dis. to par; West Clogau, ¼ dis. to par; St. David's, ¼ dis. to par; Nova Scotia, ¾, ¾ dis.; Dolfrwynog, ¼ dis. ½ prem.; East Cambrian, par to ½ prem.; St. Cuthbert's, ¼, ½ pm.; Anglo-Prussian, ¾, 1 pm.; and Belle Vue, 1½, 1½.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—*Bona fide* investors and speculators have again shown a decided preference for mining shares, and money being plentiful and procurable at low rates, dealings have been numerous, and of a tendency to improvement. Wicklow Coppers, which had suffered a considerable decline for the reasons stated last week, and by no means affecting the constantly increasing intrinsic value of the mine, have further recovered, and been largely dealt in at 41*l.* 7s. 6d. to 42*l.*, leaving off in demand at 41*l.* 15s. (5*l.* paid). Mining Company of Ireland shares, though on the whole but weakly supporting their price, have also been freely dealt in at 19*l.* 15s. (7*l.* paid), being scarcely 2s. 6d. per share under last week's quotation. Caysfort may be said to be in fair request at 21s. 6d. (1*l.* paid). The fully paid up shares, in which no dealings have been officially noted since the first week in January, have been done at 44s., or an advance of 4s. per share on the last price. With the uncalled capital which this company has at command for the purpose of throwing increased vigour into the better development of the resources of their mines, and the prospects which they have for profitable returns in lead and gold, this class of shares is particularly deserving the attention of capitalists. Connors shares were done at last week's closing prices of 20s. 6d. General Mining Company for Ireland shares were flat at 5*l.* 5s. (4*l.* paid), leaving off sellers. In other mines no transactions noted.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1862; and also as compared with the twelve months ending Dec., 1861; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31.			
	1861.	1862.	Increase.
Coals and culm	£3,404,790	£3,750,809	£145,219
Hardware and cutlery	5,425,610	5,346,069	79,541
Do. surgical instruments	285,960	285,960	—
Do. agricultural implements	429,904	4,061,923	636,318
Machinery:—			
Steam-engines	£1,258,164	1,631,761	373,597
Others	2,955,506	4,213,670	1,258,164
Total	£11,214,070	£11,908,622	694,552
Metals:—Iron—Pig	£1,044,301	£1,204,284	159,983
Bar, bolt	1,882,375	2,252,638	370,263
Railway	2,906,359	2,815,907	90,452
Wire	305,979	303,780	2,199
Do. telegraphic	214,441	321,044	106,603
Cast	702,824	668,209	34,615
Hoops	848,336	1,024,176	175,840
Wrought	2,009,613	9,814,131	7,804,518
Steel	726,956	822,407	95,451
Copper	433,410	1,902,508	1,469,098
Wrought, bars, &c.	375,095	1,614,784	1,239,689
Other sorts	171,050	209,461	38,411
Brass	423,421	770,890	347,469
Lead—Pig	146,701	172,180	25,479
Ore, litharge	570,132	442,656	127,476
Tin—Unwrought	343,856	1,211,081	867,225
Tin—Plates	907,947	102,700	805,247
Zinc	95,786	102,700	6,914
Grand total	£26,021,773	£29,888,800	£3,867,027
Less decrease—Machinery	—	116,980	116,980
Total increase	—	£3,062,027	£3,062,027

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2530 tons of ore were sold, realising 11,822*l.* 6s. 0d. The particulars of sale were:—Average standard 115*l.* 13s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 4*l.* 9s. 6s.; quantity of fine copper, 158 tons 3 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Jan. 29.	3797	121 5 0	6½	£4 19 6	£78 1 0
Feb. 5.	3869	113 10 0	6½	—	75 8 0
" 12.	2940	113 13 0	6½	—	74 16 0
" 19.	5101	120 2 0	7½	—	71 6 0
" 26.	2530	115 13 0	6½	—	71 12 6

Compared with last week's sale the standard is about stationary. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the decline has been in the standard 6*l.* 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 8s.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the arrival of 82 fresh ships, with those remaining from last week, gave a quantity for sale beyond the immediate requirements of the trade, and business was dull for all descriptions of coal, at Friday's quotations. Best house coal, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; Hartley's, 12s. 6d. to 14s.; manufacturers', 11s. to 14s. per ton. On Wednesday, the depression noticed on Monday was further increased by the unlooked-for arrival of 95 ships. No quotable alteration took place in prices, but the business transacted was trifling in amount. On Friday, the fresh arrivals were 36 ships; there was very little enquiry for any description of coal, last prices being quoted for all sorts. Haswell's Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Braddyl's Hutton Wallsend, 15s.; Hutton

Lyon's Wallsend, 13s.; Eden Main, 13s. 6d.; Bebside West Hartley, 14s.; Lambert's West Hartley, 13s. 9d. per ton: 64 cargoes unsold; 60 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Laird, Liverpool, we learn that the quantities of coal exported during Jan. was 394,381 tons, against 453,255 tons in the corresponding month of 1862, showing an increase of 58,874 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 145,273 tons; Yorkshire, 18,090 tons; Liverpool, 39,984 tons; Severn ports, 157,681 tons; and Scotch, 33,353 tons. The increase was—Yorkshire, 3083 tons; Liverpool, 1697 tons. The decrease—Northern ports, 51,025 tons; Severn, 12,372 tons; Scotch ports, 257 tons.—Total exports, Jan., 394,381 tons, against 453,255 in 1862, showing a decrease of 58,874 tons.

The following dividends have been declared during February:—			
Mines.	Per share.	Amount.	
Minera	£8 0 0	£14,400 0 0	
Dolcoath	8 0 0	2,864 0 0	
West Wheel Seta	5 0 0	2,000 0 0	
Great Wheel Fortune	0 15 0	1,348 10 0	
Wheel Seta	3 0 0	1,188 0 0	
Cargill	1 5 0	1,145 0 0	
Providence	1 0 0	1,120 0 0	
Drake Walls	0 1 6	950 0 0	
Hibernia	0 15 0	750 0 0	
East Pool	5 0 0	640 0 0	
Wheel Owles	7 10 0	600 0 0	
Wheel Bassett	1 0 0	512 0 0	
North Treasbury	0 1 6	445 4 0	
Total		£37,972 14 0	

At the Minera Mining Company monthly meeting, on Feb. 6, the directors declared a dividend on the profits of last Christmas quarter of 8*l.* per share.

At Wheel Owles meeting, on Feb. 20, the accounts for Oct., Nov., and Dec. showed—Credit balance end of Sept., 1860*l.* 18s. 8d.; tin sold (less dues, 1-25th), 4490*l.* 11s. 10d.; substat receipts, 212*l.* 10s. 11d.; sundry credits, 16*l.* 18s. = 6410*l.* 19s. 5d. —Labour cost, 2777*l.* 7s.; carriage, 141*l.* 4s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 973*l.* 3s. 4d.; substat advances, 258*l.* 13s. 5d.; stamps rent, 55*l.* 7d. By dividend (7*l.* 10s. per share), 600*l.*; leaving now in favour of adventurers, 1657*l.* 11s. 2d. —Work performed during the quarter:—157 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. driven in levels; and 42 fms. 2 ft. 9 in. sunk in shafts and winzes; 12 paces stoping on tat for tin, and 35 pitches on tribute.

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Dec. and Jan. showed—Balance last audit, 997*l.* 7s. 9d.; copper ore sold, 2260*l.* 9s. 3d.; tin, 1180*l.* 12s.; income tax on dues, 7*l.* 2s. 6d.; 1862. 11s. 10d.; preliminary expenses, 1867*l.* 15s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 517*l.* 6s. 11d.; dues, 198*l.* 12s. 11d.; income tax (¼ year), 14*l.* 15s. 7d.; making profit, 700*l.* 0s. 11d. —By dividend of 640*l.* (8*l.* per share), leaving to credit, 1597*l.* 8s. 8d. Capt. W. S. Garby, N. Tamblin, and J. Maynard reported on the mine: "The summen have resumed sinking the engine-shaft; it is down now 4 fms. below the 150, and sinking for 55*l.* per fathom."

At the Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending Jan. showed a credit balance of 1826*l.* 9s. 7d. A dividend of 1120*l.* (1*l.* per share) was declared, and 406*l.* 9s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. The mines continue to look well, and will sell about the same quantity of tin next three months.

At the Hibernian Mine meeting, held at the offices in Dublin, on Feb. 7, a dividend of 15s. per share was declared.

At Great Work Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the three months ending December showed a debit balance of 1012*l.* 0s. 2d. Capt. Fredrick, Edwards, and John reported on the various points of operation. Their prospects are much the same as at the last quarterly meeting.

At East Carn Brea Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts for the two months showed a debit balance of 477*l.* 7s. 8d., and it was estimated that at the next meeting the debit would be 1467*l.* 18s. 8d. A call of 4s. per share was made. Details will be found in another column.

At Pendennis Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Wm. Bawden in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1461*l.* 18s. 9d. The committee were re-elected. Details will be found in another column.

At the Wheel Union meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Page in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 483*l.* Details in another column.

At Bedford Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending December showed a credit balance of 131*l.* 4s. 5d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. J. Mitchell reported upon the various points of operation.

At South Wheel Croft meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Oct. and Nov. showed a debit balance of 1837*l.* 19s. 10d. A call of 1*l.* 10s. per share was made. A special meeting will be held on March 9, to consider the surrender of the sett of Long-croft; all adventurers not attending will be considered to assent. The pursuer is to get new sets of Fenellick and adjoining ground, including the land applied for by Mr. Alfred Jenkin, completed as soon as possible. Capt. Rutter and Gilbert reported upon the mine.

At Scorrier Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. P. Lemon in the chair), the accounts for the quarter ending Jan. showed a debit balance of 375*l.* 5s. 3d., to meet which, and for the further prosecution of the mine, a call of 6s. per share was made. The arrears of call did not exceed 50*l.* The report of Capt. Daniel, the agent, may be considered satisfactory, inasmuch that he expects some good discovery to be made at the 50 fm. level, at Painter's engine-shaft, and at Highburrow shaft, before another meeting.

At the North Levant Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 597*l.* 6s. 10d. A call of 5s. per share was made.

At the Hafod Lead Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Hudson in the chair), the accounts for the fifteen months ending December showed an expenditure of 1204*l.* 7s. 7d. on the mine. There have been no returns. The capital raised was 747*l.*, and a loan of 500*l.* had been obtained from the bankers, which, with 671*l.* 18s. 8d. due by the company, raises the debtor side of the balance-sheet to 864*l.* 18s. 8d., against which there has been paid 5780*l.* for the leases; 319*l.* 9s. 8d. for preliminary expenses; and 84*l.* 14s. 9d. for preliminary expenses and call, 817*l.* 10s. are due to the company. The balance of cash at bankers and in hand, 159*l.* 8s. 8d. The reports of the directors was favourable as to the future prospects of the mine, and an elaborate technical report from Mr. Josiah Hitchens was read.

At the Wentnor Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 1s. per share was made upon the shares numbered from 1 to 2000, and a call of 2s. per share upon those numbered 4001 to 6000. An additional 2000 shares of 50s. each were created. Capt. James Lester reported very favourably upon the prospects of the Greatan and Butler's Field Mines.

At the Rosewarne Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. E. Wilson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 241*l.* 10s. 10s. A call of 5s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Kelly Bray Mine meeting on Feb. 20, the accounts for the four months ending December showed a credit balance of 157*l.* 14s. 8d. The report from Capt. James was considered highly satisfactory.

At the East Wheel Russell meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Procter in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 867*l.* 12s. 3d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Buller and Bassett Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 654*l.* 19s. A call of 5s. per share was made.

At the East Clogau Gold Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Lysley in the chair), the directors' report was unanimously received and adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. Details in another column.

At West Devon Consolidated Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. Winkworth in the chair), it was resolved to issue *pro rata* to the existing shareholders 10,000 of the small shares, at 10s. per share. The recent discovery in West Maria and Portescue was considered of great importance, as indicating the value of the same lode in this sett.

At Wheel Falmouth and Sperris meeting, on Feb. 19, the accounts showed a debit balance of 495*l.* 16s. 8d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The Pursuer was directed to apply to Lord Falmouth for an abatement of the dues. Captains Kito recommend "the putting up of a small engine upon Bennett's engine-shaft, in order to drain the eastern part of the mine, which is of great importance in carrying out the necessary operations. A small drawing-engine is also wanted for this part of the mine, and we estimate the expense of erecting the both would probably amount to 2000*l.* The tribute pitches throughout the mine still continue to make fair returns."

At Wheel Hearn meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Lellean in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 261*l.* A call of 5s. per share was made. The report of the agent stated that there were employed upon the mine 108 persons; that the whole prospects are good. The bottom level, the 122 west, has not proved so productive as was expected, consequently the sales of tin during the past quarter have not been so much as was anticipated, but they consider the decline in the lode to be only temporary, as they believe, from indications seen, that their next level will be equally as productive as any yet driven through, and the mine is yet quite in its infancy, compared with the other and neighbouring rich mines. The accounts were passed and allowed. The copy of the agreement between Wheel Hearn and Boscawell Downs, relative to the working of a piece of ground belonging to the latter sett having been needed, it was resolved that the same should be executed. It was also resolved that the agents should vouch the merchants' bills with the delivery of the goods on the mine, and that a plan of the underground workings be forthwith lithographed, together with a plan of the surface, showing the relative position of the Guide and other lodes, and circulated among the shareholders. The question of the appointment of a finance committee was postponed till the next meeting, to be held in London.

At Treloeth Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Carr in the chair), the accounts for the ten months ending December showed a debit balance of 1961*l.* 5s. A call of 8s. per share was made. The report of Capt. T. Richards stated the general prospects were better, and that there were important points in operation that were likely to lead to profitable results. The recent drop in the copper ore standard had been a drawback in their calculations. The ground west of the engine-shaft, in the 144 and the 134 ends, was very hard, and it did not contain so much mineral as it did some months since. The engine had kept the water much better this winter than it had done for several years; and as the main quantity of the water was at the 60, there was ample power in the engine to put the mine 30 fathoms deeper. The Chairman regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. Brightman, who usually occupied the chair. From the report just read, it would be seen that the mine, upon the whole, was looking pretty well, and that there were still some very fair prospects of the shareholders being remunerated for their outlay. The fall in the copper standard had, of course, made a considerable difference in their receipts, and consequently the balance against the adventurers was much larger than it would have been otherwise. The costs had been made up to the present time, and by making a call of 8s. per share, the whole of the company's liabilities could be liquidated, and enable them to go for a considerable time to come without another call being required; for the slightest improvement in any part of the mine would enable them to turn the corner. He had great confidence in the manager, who had been from the commencement of the undertaking one of the largest shareholders. He (the Chairman) was glad to find that the engine-power was ample to sink the mine 30 fms. deeper; that could not fail to be satisfactory to the shareholders, when they recollected

that two or three years since it was thought by some people their engine-power would be inadequate to carry them through that winter.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee terminated the proceedings.

At East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Company of Norway meeting, yesterday (Mr. W. H. M. Lysley in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending Dec. 31 showed—Capital account, 58,777*l.* 17s.; debts and liabilities, 1888*l.* 5s. 7d.; profit on Exchange Bills, 2*l.* 13s. 8d. = 60,168*l.* 16s. 3d. —Purchase of mines, 35,000*l.*; bonus account, 14,200*l.* 2s. 6d.; working accounts, expenses, &c., 10,510*l.* 15s. 6d.; leaving credit balance, 3677*l.* 18s. 3d. The directors reported that the board have instructed Mr. Clement, the consulting engineer of the company, to draw up a report, not only as to the present state of the mines, but as to the probable future, and the same will be laid before the meeting, and a copy furnished to any member applying for it. They have also sent out instructions to Mr. Macdonald, their agent, to obtain a Government inspection of the mines by the Burgomaster of the district. The balance-sheet having been received and adopted, Mr. Clement read his report, an abstract of which, together with the details of the meeting, will appear in next week's Journal.

At the Santa Barbara Gold Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. C. F. Carne in the chair), the accounts to Dec. 31 showed a credit balance of 12,261*l.* 15s. 9½d. The amount of gold received up to the present time has been nearly 39 ozs. Details will be found in another column.

At the Montes Aures (Brazilian) Gold Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Sir W. Gore Ouseley in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. Details in another column.

At the North British Australasian Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. E. Anderson in the chair), the directors' report stated that the company's management for the past year amounted to 2426*l.* 13s. 6d. in 1862, against 2234*l.* 4s. in 1861, the increase being occasioned by extraordinary expenses in London. The net profit was 4493*l.* 1s. 9d., against 14,086*l.* 10s. 9d. in the preceding year, but the stock had increased to the extent of 9121*l.* 1s. Owing to the diminution of profits there was no dividend, and the company's manager, Mr. Buckland, had, while owing 10,000*l.* in the colony, drawn upon the directors to the extent of 11,250*l.* The auditors reported that they observed a very large and increasing expenditure in the colony, and that the details of such are less ample and explanatory than when it was much smaller than it now is. They are of opinion that the colonial expenditure should be better vouched than at present, and that a well-defined limit should be placed on the amount for which the colonial manager may draw upon the directors in London. The report was adopted, and upon the proposition of Mr. Hoggood, it was resolved that the company had no confidence in the manager, and that he should at once be got rid of. The Chairman stated that the directors were determined to show themselves Mr. Buckland's masters, and added that he had been encouraged in his disobedience as a servant by the remarks commendatory of his conduct made by Mr. Niel at the last meeting.

DIRECTOR ACTING AS AGENT.—The Lords Justices decided in *Re the Cardiff Preserved Coal and Coke Company (Limited)*, that a director of a company, making advances of money to the company of which he is a director, cannot accept a commission or bonus in lieu of interest for his advances. It appeared that a Mr. Hill had made considerable advances of money to enable them to extend their business; he had also acted as their agent. In return he stipulated for a commission or bonus of 6s. per ton on all coal sold by the company. But the Lords Justices said the relation of trustee and *cestui que trusts* could not be held to exist between a director and the company of which he was a director, as such a relation would be opposed to the spirit of the recent enactments relating to joint-stock companies.

GLOUCESTER WAGON COMPANY.—The annual meeting of shareholders was held on the 20th inst., at Gloucester, Mr. R. Potter in the chair. The directors recommended a dividend of 8 per cent., as against 10 per cent. last year. They attribute this falling off to the long continuance of the American war, and the establishment of several new wagon companies during the past year, which has reduced the amount of business done, and curtailed the profits. They have, however, credited the redemption fund with 2500*l.*, and the depreciation fund with 2150*l.*, and charged to revenue the cost of all additions to premises and plant during the year. The number of wagons owned by the company at the end of 1862 was 2964; carriages and break vans, 48—total, 3012 vehicles, all of which were then at work. Of this number, 2312 are sold on deferred payments, extending over periods ranging from four to ten years, and 701 are let on hire. The report was adopted, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

EAGLEBOOK LEAD MINING COMPANY.—A company has this day been registered for working the above sett. The capital is fixed at 1000 shares of 20*l.* each.

LEAD ORES.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Dyflife	15	£13 15 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Newtownards	75	13 5 6	ditto
Sold on the 23rd February.			
South Exmouth	80	12 1 6	Trefry's Trustees.
Sold on the 24th February.			
Laxey	100	17 0 0	Stock & Co.
Sold on the 26th February.			
Mount Pleasant	4	12 13 6	A. Eytton.
Hendre Ucha	20	13 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bryngwyn	8	14 1 0	ditto
ditto	8	15 0 0	A. Eytton.
Pwll Brawwal	25	12 17 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dyflife	85	13 17 6	A. Eytton.

that the balance of assets over liabilities is 56,866l. We say low estimate of 30l., because the statements which have been received, by ourselves and others, from the colony give justifiable ground for believing the average will far exceed that sum. Some speak of 60 and 70 per cent. yield, and others describe the ore as almost solid. However, 30l. per ton is a marvellous sum, and as there seems no question as to the quantity which can be produced from the mines, especially the Yudanmutana proper, the Blinnan and Wheel Gleason, the shareholders may indeed rejoice at the results which have been obtained after only five months' actual workings, the lowest depth being 10 fms., and the number of hands engaged not exceeding fifty. In the Journal of January 10 of this year we went into the subject rather fully, and pointed out, on the authority of the local press, the great wealth of this property, but did not then anticipate that the financial position of the company would so quickly demonstrate the truth of the assertions therein made as to the quantity of the ore in sight and at surface.

THE HARTLEY SURPLUS—MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

We last week expressed our opinions upon the report of Mr. Birkmyre, the actuary employed to ascertain the surplus that will accrue from the Hartley Fund after the sufferers have been provided for, and we made several suggestions as to the manner in which that surplus might be disposed of. The Hartley Relief Committee have taken up the matter with considerable promptness, and we are enabled to publish to-day their own scheme for the appropriation of the money. This scheme, which has been prepared by the executive committee, was presented at a meeting of the general committee, on Wednesday afternoon, when there was a very large attendance of members, including Mr. Hugh Taylor, sen. (Chairman of the Coal Trade), Messrs. T. E. Forster and G. B. Forster, the well-known mining engineers. After a good deal of preliminary business relating to the administration of the fund had been disposed of, the secretary read a petition from Walker, praying for a grant from the Hartley Fund towards the relief of the sufferers by the late explosion at that place. Mr. T. E. Forster moved that 500 guineas should be subscribed, but allusion having been made to the fact that a similar application from Gethin had been refused, Mr. Forster withdrew his motion, and it was resolved—"That it is not in the power of this committee to appropriate the money to any other accident than that at Hartley without the consent of the subscribers."

The secretary then read the report of the executive committee on the appropriation of the surplus. It commenced by stating that the balance in hand is 75,442l. 1s. 1d., of which there is invested with the North-Eastern Railway Company, at 4 per cent., 20,000l.; Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company, at 4 per cent., 20,000l.; Blyth and Tyne Railway Company, at 4 per cent., 10,000l.; River Tyne Commissioners, at 4 per cent., 20,000l.; and the balance of 44,442l. 1s. 1d. is in the hands of Messrs. Woods and Co., at bank interest. After stating that a detailed list of subscribers is in preparation, the report refers to and quotes the report of Mr. Birkmyre, the actuary, and then proceeds as follows:—

The executive committee recommend the adoption of this (Mr. Birkmyre's) report, but to the sum named (to be set apart for the sufferers), 50,429l., they propose to add 4371l., making a total of 55,000l. In explanation, the executive would state that this addition is made to meet three important items not included in Mr. Birkmyre's statement—namely:—1. Education of the children;—2. Medical attendance;—3. Expenses of management, and claims still pending; or looking at the period over which the administration of this fund is likely to extend, they cannot estimate the amount required at a smaller sum. Should this committee determine to retain 55,000l., in accordance with the foregoing report and recommendation, there will exist an unappropriated balance of 20,440l., being one-fourth of the amount subscribed, and the question arises, how ought this surplus to be dealt with? Believing, as the executive do, that this committee, with the sanction of the subscribers, ought to deal with it, and strengthened by the special instructions accompanying many of the larger subscriptions, they have not hesitated to prepare a plan for its appropriation, which, after mature reflection, they submit to this committee for consideration. They recommend its division amongst the coal mining districts of the country, making the number of coal mines in each district the basis of the division. Of such districts there are twelve—viz.:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick. | 6. South Staffordshire and Worcester-shire. |
| 2. North and East Lancashire. | 7. South Wales. |
| 3. North Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland. | 8. The South-Western. |
| 4. North Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire. | 9. West Lancashire and North Wales. |
| 5. South Durham. | 10. Yorkshire. |
| | 11. The Eastern District of Scotland. |
| | 12. The Western District of Scotland. |

With a view to carry this recommendation into effect they propose:—

1. To ascertain, through Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines, or in any other way that may be suggested as more reliable and expeditious, the number of coal miners in each district. In case of the executive not being able to obtain reliable information as to the number of miners in each district, it has been suggested that the quantity of coals raised would form a tolerably correct basis, or the number of fatal accidents occurring in the district might be assumed for the purpose.
2. To inform the chief magistrate of the principal borough or boroughs in, and Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for, each district of the intentions of this committee, requesting them to organise influential committees in their respective districts—three responsible members of such committees to be nominated as trustees.
3. That at the expiration of six months from the 1st March next the surplus which may then be found to exist be handed over to such local committees in the proportions to which each may be entitled, to be applied to the relief of suffering occasioned by colliery accidents, in the way which may appear to them most desirable. While thus leaving the sectional committees to be guided by circumstances in administering relief, this committee, impressed with the necessity of stimulating prudence and forethought amongst miners, would most earnestly recommend to the various local authorities the desirability of encouraging, with the means thus placed at their disposal the establishment of permanent relief funds in their respective localities, and of aiding those already in operation.
4. That the utmost publicity be given to the intentions of this committee, and as far as practicable the consent of the subscribers asked to the proposal. Any subscriber objecting to such application of the surplus can have his proportion thereof—being one-fourth of his subscription—returned to him, or disposed of in any other way which he may indicate, on giving notice to the secretary in writing to that effect, on or before September next; and all subscribers not doing so shall be held as assenting parties to this scheme.

In the event of any surplus remaining after all claims on the Hartley fund are fully satisfied, such surplus to be divided in the same way as is heretofore proposed with respect to the present surplus of 20,440l.

Another scheme for the disposal of the surplus was brought before the meeting in the minutes of the executive committee. It had been proposed at a meeting of the executive by a member, Mr. J. J. Hunter, and was not approved of. Mr. Hunter proposed that 20,000l. should be invested in easily convertible securities in the names of five trustees—namely, the present mayor of Newcastle (Mr. J. L. Bell), Sir W. Armstrong, Mr. Nicholas Wood, Mr. Somerset Beaumont, M.P., and Mr. Hugh Taylor, Chairman of the Coal Trade, to be applied in relief of the distress occasioned by every fatal accident occurring in collieries in the United Kingdom, as follows:—10l. to the representatives of every married man, or widower with a family dependent upon him; of every unmarried man with mother, brother, or sister, or aged and infirm parents dependent upon him. In the event of the colliery owner providing for the wife and family of the man killed the 10l. is not to be paid. In cases where a public subscription is got up the committee to pay it either to the subscription committee or the representatives, at their option, and in cases of special individual destitution the committee to have the power of increasing the sum to 15l. The name of the man killed, with the ages of his wife and family, to be certified by the mining Inspector, a justice of the peace, clergyman of the parish, or any minister of religion in the locality. The committee for carrying out this scheme to consist of the five trustees, the mayor of Newcastle, and five gentlemen to be appointed by the Hartley Relief Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., seconded by Mr. Hugh Lee Pattinson, it was resolved that the report of the executive committee should be printed and circulated amongst the members of the general committee, and that a meeting be held on March 25 for the purpose of taking it into consideration.

COAL MINE INSPECTION—BREACH OF COLLIERY RULES.—At the Wellington (Salop) Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Wynne, the Government Inspector for the district, obtained two convictions against colliery officers for breach of special rules, the result of the instruction in each case being a serious loss of life. In the beginning of December a fall of rock occurred in an ironstone pit belonging to the Lilleshall Company, and when Mr. Wynne visited the pit a few days after he found 8 yards by 8 yards without timber, although by special rules props should have been set every 6 feet. It was at this place that the accident occurred. No part of the roof is safe without props. It was formerly left to the discretion of the overlooker as to the distance at which props should be placed; but by the present rules it is compulsory on the chartermasters to place them at every 6 feet. Five men lost their lives by the fall. The chartermaster, Henry Guy, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On Dec. 29 Richard Richards, the banksman of the Dark Lane Pit, permitted 12 persons to descend the pit at one time, although the special rules limit the number to eight. The whole 12 were killed. The information was laid by Mr. Wynne, who said that from the evidence brought to light on the coroner's inquest, it appeared that defendant had habitually allowed more than eight to descend. If the proper number had been in the head on the morning of the accident, four lives would have been saved. His own opinion was, that there was a clear case of manslaughter against the defendant, but, as in the other case, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," on the assumption that proceedings would be taken for a breach of the

rules. In this case he must also ask for a severe punishment. The chartermaster of the pit stood by and saw the 12 men get into the band, but unfortunately the special rules did not reach him, or undoubtedly he ought now to have stood by the side of Richards. The defendant was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FEB. 26.—The weather here, at present, is very mild and genial: generally, it appears, throughout Europe the temperature is unusually high, and this, of course, must act unfavourably on the Coal Trade. Certainly at this season it was scarcely ever known to be so inactive. In the south and west of Durham we hear of collieries working only two or three days during the past fortnight. The gas and coking coal collieries are most of them pretty well employed, and household coal collieries are also not much to be complained of; but all others, including the great steam coal district in Northumberland, continue extremely dull and inactive. The new shaft at Heworth Colliery is now nearly completed. A new shaft is also shortly to be commenced with at the Elswick Colliery, near Newcastle. One large shaft is already sunk, and a considerable quantity of coal worked at this place, the seam worked being the Tow Law Main, or Brockwell. The second shaft is quired to make two outlets, and will be used as an upcast, so that it will, no doubt, improve the ventilation very much, as well as the general safety and condition of the works. An explosion of gas took place at the Usworth Colliery, on Monday, by which two men have been killed, a third being severely burnt, and not yet (although progressing favourably) considered to be out of danger. It appears these men were working together in a new wagon-way in a remote part of the pit; and, in order to continue their operations, it was necessary to remove a stopping which divides the intake from the return current of air, in order to get stowage. It appears that on the opposite side of this stopping a quantity of gas was lodged; and, after removing a portion of the brickwork, Cummings, who had previously removed the top from his lamp, applied the light to the hole, when an explosion occurred. The consequence was the stopping was blown out, and Cummings, one of the men who was nearest the stopping, was badly wounded about the head, the scalp at the back being completely torn off. Gascoigne was also wounded by the flying bricks, and badly burnt about his body; but Cresswell escaped with a few burns. Cummings died in the course of the day; and Gascoigne on Tuesday. It has not transpired what reason Cummings had for taking the top of his lamp off, and thus causing the explosion. The deceased generally got the name of being a good and careful workman, and he could not have been aware of the situation he and his comrades were in at the time he exposed his light. Had not the gas been extinguished in the bord where the men were engaged the lives of many other men in the pit would, no doubt, have been endangered. The news of the accident caused great excitement in the district surrounding. The inquest will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Washington Inn.

The half-yearly meeting of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company was held on Monday, at Newcastle, Mr. Jos. Laycock, Chairman, presiding. The report showed a slight increase as compared with the corresponding half-year, the gross revenue for the half-year being 46,669l. 11s. 5d., and the expenditure 29,150l. 19s. 6d., leaving a balance of 17,548l. 11s. 11d. Dividends were declared at the rate of 10 per cent. on the original preference shares, 9½ per cent. on the ordinary and extension shares, and 5 per cent. on the A and B preference shares. This result must be considered as highly favourable when the depression of the coal trade throughout the district is considered. The new branch now constructing in connection with this line, which terminates at the Shield Field, in Newcastle, is expected to be opened on May 1 for coal traffic.

[An important case, relative to the ventilation of the Whitehaven Hematite Iron Company's Hope Pit, is referred to in the Supplement with this day's Journal.]

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

FEB. 26.—The Iron Trade remains in much the same state of steady quietness; but, if anything, there is a shade of improvement, orders having come in from the States and railway companies, advising for considerable contracts. Pig-iron is weaker than at the beginning of the year, but most of the makers have made contracts which will carry them over the quarter. The Coal Trade keeps active, the demand for London and South of England generally continuing good. Mr. McLean, the well-known engineer, is extending his colliery operations in the neighbourhood of Brown-hill's, on Cannock Chase, having recently put down two winding-engines capable of drawing 1000 tons per day, and are actually raising 800 tons each daily. The Staffordshire coal fields have been free from serious accidents of late, but this week two very melancholy catastrophes have to be recorded. On Thursday night last three men and a boy went down a pit at the Steer's Meadow Colliery, near Wednesbury, to work in the thick coal, from which they were getting the remnants of former and very far back operations. The ground has been worked over and over again during the greater part of two centuries in the different seams, and is completely honey-combed with excavations, disused shafts, &c. At about ten o'clock that night it was found that the Tame Brook, which passes over the colliery, and is dammed up to give motion to a flour-mill, was pouring into the mine through a rent, which is supposed to have arisen from an old shaft collapsing. Active efforts were at once made to check the influx of water into the pit by making a sort of dam with planks, and by turning a portion of the water in another direction. By twelve o'clock two men descended the shaft, which is only 25 yards deep, and penetrated the workings for about 20 yards. The strata, however, dipped for some distance from the shaft, and they were soon stopped by the water being too deep for them. Though the men were at work only 40 yards further off, where the seam again rose, those who went down were unable to make them hear, and returned to the surface. Efforts for the purpose of stopping the influx of water were continued during the night, and no further attempt was made to reach the unfortunate men until seven o'clock on Friday morning, and that without success, the roads being by that time found blocked up with earth, timber, &c. Relays of men were set on to clear out the roads. The Government Inspector, Mr. Baker, was telegraphed for, and arrived in the afternoon, though suffering from illness, and remained during the whole night. At about five o'clock on Friday afternoon another terrible feature was added to the disaster. It was well known that some of the measures had long been smouldering, but the breaking out of fire was prevented by covering over any place at which indications of ignition appeared. The rush of water into the pit, however, opened a path for the atmospheric oxygen, and the incandescent fire thus fed blazed forth, soon destroying the dam constructed to keep out the water, and burst into a flame 20 ft. high, and which illumined the whole neighbouring district. Hope, which had been dwindling hour by hour in the breast of the relatives of the deceased, and the sympathising thousands who surrounded the spot, now almost died away, but fresh efforts were employed to recover—if nothing more was practicable—the bodies of the deceased.

Early on Saturday morning, as the work of cleansing the gate-road proceeded, a feeble voice was heard answering the calls of the explorers, and Job Jones, a youth 13 years old, came scrambling over the corpses of two of his dead companions, and was soon in the arms of his deliverers, exclaiming, amidst tears, "I thought I should never see any of you again." Two dead bodies, one of John Pitt, the father of eight children, were close by. The youth had climbed upwards, and getting by ledges into an aperture in the roof which had fallen, heard his companions shriek, and plunge and fall into the silence of death, and had to wait for 33 hours for the arrival of his deliverers. The fourth body was not found, and the search was prosecuted during Saturday without success, when the fire extending, it was decided—Mr. Wynne, who had visited the place at the request of Mr. Baker, whose illness compelled him to leave, concurring—that any further attempts would be highly dangerous. It is supposed the body has been passed over in moving the rubbish, and that it had become more deeply buried. The fire by efforts has been checked, but great anxiety is felt as to its extension. The inquest has been formally opened, and some remarks were made as to the neglect to make any efforts to recover the men from 12 o'clock on Thursday night to 7 o'clock next morning.

On Monday morning, a boiler which supplied steam to a large Nasmith's hammer, at the works of the Skelton Bar Company, at Hanley, in the Potteries, burst with great force, rose about a quarter of a mile high, and fell 155 yards distant, leaving a desolate wreck of men and property. Already eight are dead, and many have sustained most serious injuries. The boiler was 20 ft. high, and 9 ft. 6 in. in diameter. It had originally been a fire-blower, the heat entering at the side, and passing by a central flue to the bottom, but it had been altered so as to become a forcing boiler, by enlarging the bottom of the flue into a grate, and putting a fire-door in at the front. Mr. E. T. Wright, civil engineer, of Goscoe, near Walsall, who is usually called in at enquiries in cases of this nature in South Staffordshire, examined the boiler on Wednesday evening, and found that the internal flue had collapsed, a part of the plate having been forced in and folded down, and to the weakness of this large cylindrical internal flue, without any stays, he attributes the accident. There was evidently an abundant supply of water. The ordinary working

pressure is 45 lbs., which Mr. Wright considers highly dangerous with such a construction of the internal flue. The hammer was standing before the accident, so that the pressure might be greater than 45 lbs. at the time. Mr. Wright thinks that hydraulic pressure used as a test would have at once revealed the danger of such a flue.

On Wednesday the first annual meeting of the Midland Boiler Insurance Association was held (Mr. P. Williams, Chairman of the Ironmasters' Association, in the chair). The report stated that 1001 boilers were in the charge of the company, of which 522 were under inspection alone, and 449 were also assured. The accounts showed a balance of 256l., but no dividend was declared. The engineer, Mr. Martin, read a lengthy report, stating that up to the end of 1862, 2245 boilers had been seen with a view to inspection or insurance, and proposals were accepted for inspection of 404, and of assurance of 366; making a total of 770. This number had been increased to 1001. They comprised 432 plain cylindrical, 162 furnace, 100 Cornish or "Fairbairn," and 76 low-pressure boilers. All boilers under the care of the company, whether for inspection or assurance, were subjected to the same examination, internal, external, or thorough, according to the facilities given. The external was made at any time, the internal when the boilers were empty, and the thorough when the flues were cleaned. The engineer found every facility afforded him for making these examinations. It had been necessary to report some of the boilers as in a dangerous condition, and in all cases the repair or renewal recommended had been speedily and willingly done. Inspection revealed many defects in the construction and working of boilers. The report, after urging the use of the hydraulic test, thus concluded:—During the past year 35 explosions were reported, of which six took place in the neighbourhood; but none were under the care of this company. Three of the six were balloon boilers, that burst for want of stays; a fourth a Cornish boiler, which burst from the collapse of a tube; a fifth a furnace boiler, which burst from the same cause; and the sixth was an upright fire-boiler, which burst in consequence of the collapse of the internal flue. In the two latter cases there could be no doubt that the explosion was the result of undue pressure on parts the repairs of which had been too long delayed. The company is evidently going on well, and will, it is to be hoped, be the means of saving many valuable lives.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Victoria Silver-Lead and Zinc Company, which is working mines in Sweden, was held at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, Mr. R. Caddick, of West Bromwich, in the chair. Amongst those present were Col. Bell, Bristol; Mr. C. L. Goodman, London; Mr. E. Shelley, Wolverhampton; Mr. J. Pittman, Chairman of the Stourbridge and Kidderminster Banking Company, &c. The report stated that the whole of the authorised capital of 35,000l. had been subscribed, consisting of 20,000l. to be paid up in cash, in addition to the 15,000l. in shares, retained by the lessors in part payment of the purchase-money of 24,500l., leaving a working capital of 10,500l. During the year the mines had been worked by Messrs. Kellier and Co., the lessors, who had advanced capital for the purpose, and when the year ended, Oct. 31, 1862, about 8500 tons of ores had been raised to surface, at a cost of 2200l., including some outlay for plant and for experimental excavations. Of this, such portions as by hand picking could be selected as rich enough to go to the smelting-furnace direct, had produced 84 tons 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. of lead, the cost of smelting having been 805l. 9s. 2d., and the proceeds of sales, after deducting freights and all charges, and estimating the stock of 17 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. then in hand, at the same rate as that actually received from the others, was 2044l. 14s. 5d. Mr. W. H. Dorman, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, had been appointed consulting engineer, and as manager of the mines in Sweden, in conjunction with Mr. A. Kellier, Jun., of Göteborg, and after his arrival in March a better return from the smelting-furnace might be anticipated at once, by pushing on the hand dressing during the erection of smelting-furnaces, &c. The report was adopted.

It may be remembered that some months ago twelve persons lost their lives at the Dark Lane Pit, Priors Lee Colliery, Shropshire, by the skip becoming detached, and falling to the bottom of the shaft. As only eight persons are allowed by the special rules to descend at once, Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector, summoned the banksman, Richard Richards, who was sentenced by the magistrates to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for the offence. Mr. Wynne has also summoned Henry Guy, charter-master, for neglecting to prop a pit which he worked under the Lilleshall Company, in Shropshire, and by the falling in of the roof of which five men were killed in December last. The defendant was committed for two months, with hard labour.

The Staffordshire Pottery towns were the scene of a great celebration on Tuesday last, when, under the presidency of the Earl of Harrowby, and in the presence of all the men of mark in the Potteries, with thousands of the people, the statue of Josiah Wedgwood, the father of the ceramic art in this country, was inaugurated. It stands opposite the North Staffordshire Railway Hotel, at Stoke, and has been admirably executed by Mr. Davis. It is a worthy tribute to the hero of the place, the real genius loci, who in spirit still haunts the modelling-rooms and the designers' studios, amidst the smoking ovens of the Staffordshire Potteries.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

FEB. 26.—The Iron Trade has continued to manifest gradual signs of improvement during the last three weeks. This has been observable throughout the different departments of the trade, and more particularly with regard to the iron required for railways and shipbuilding. The Government have determined to introduce iron in naval vessels as rapidly as the manufacturing capacity of the country can prepare the vessels; and it is evident that the "wooden walls," so much the boast of our forefathers, are being supplanted by vessels of iron. The demand for rails is very active; and as an unusually large number of lines are before Parliament, a number of which are unopposed, we may reasonably expect that we shall have a greatly increased demand for rails during the present year. The Steel Trade is improving, and there is a more active demand for all descriptions of cutlery. The Coal Trade is active, considering the depression which affects the manufacturing industry of the country. The London and southern markets have taken a large quantity, and the demand is gradually on the increase.

There was a strike of miners at Staveley on Monday morning, at the Springwell Colliery, one of the pits belonging to Mr. R. Barrow. The managers required that the men should not use gunpowder, but wedges, in getting the coal, but against this the men struck, and about 700 of them were absent from work on the Monday. Before Tuesday, however, an arrangement was come to, and the men resumed work.

There is much interest excited by the new coal-cutting machine, but a considerable amount of prejudice exists against its general adoption. Mr. Hedley, Government Inspector of Mines, has promised to read a paper on the subject at the next meeting of the North Wales Institute.

The lead mines in Derbyshire are making satisfactory progress generally; and as the new railway is being opened, a large quantity of coals is being sent by rails. We hear of several mines which will be worked by steam power so soon as the railway facilities for the transit of coal are completed.

The local Stock and Share Market is exceedingly dull, and very little business appears to be doing. The whole of the community appear to be centralising their efforts for the forthcoming Royal marriage, and business appears to be a secondary consideration.

The new patents include—Mr. W. Hainsworth, of Rothwell, for improvements in the manufacture of cast-iron pipes, columns, or any description of tubing.—Mr. C. Malpas, of Soho Mills, for improvements in ovens or kilns for firing, burning, or baking pottery, bricks, tiles, and other earthen or ceramic articles.—Mr. R. Thompson, of the High Foundry, for improvements in apparatus for moulding.—Mr. H. Kishaw, of Heston, and T. Elce, Jun., for machinery for preparing and doubling cotton and other fibrous substances.—Mr. R. V. Dodwell, district engineer to the Magnetic Telegraph Company, for preventing the destruction of plants by insects and certain descriptions of animals, and in the means for effecting the same.—Mr. J. Brown, of the Atlas Steel and Ironworks, for the manufacture of armour-plates for ships and other structures.—Mr. W. H. Gauntlett, of the South Bank Ironworks, for improvements in apparatus for heating the blast in the manufacture of iron.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

FEB. 26.—The more the proposed amalgamation of the South Wales, West Midland, and Great Western Railways is discussed, the more apparent it is that South Wales will not be benefited by the change. The South Wales Railway, which is a broad gauge, and virtually a continuation of the Great Western, traverses the seaboard of the district from Newport to Milford Haven. Several shorter lines run into the South Wales at different parts of the district, and, with the exception of the Vale of Neath and Ely Valley, they are all on the narrow gauge principle. The Vale of Neath Company have also adopted the narrow gauge to some extent now, and it was generally believed that the West Midland would ultimately have formed a connecting link with the Vale of Neath at Merthyr. It is feared, and not without good reason, that the union of the West Midland with the Great Western will put an end to the further extension of the narrow gauge, and hence the meetings that have been held at Cardiff, Swansea, and other towns, in order to oppose the passing of the bill. On the other hand, the amalgamation is favourably viewed in Monmouthshire; and at the meeting of the Newport Town Council, on Tuesday last, it was determined to call a special meeting of that body, in order that a petition might be prepared in favour of the measure. Cardiff, Swansea, and other towns to the west, complain that Newport, by having direct narrow gauge communication with the North and Midland counties of England, will have an undue advantage over them, and cannot fail to be materially benefited by the amalgamation; while they will be left out of any hope of relief as regards having a direct route to Birmingham, Liverpool, &c. It is also alleged that a gigantic monopoly will be created by the bill which will be injurious to trade generally, and which will prevent any fair competition to exist. There is much truth in this allegation, and it is to be hoped that, if the measure should become law, the public will be protected against the possibility of exorbitant rates being charged. There is no doubt but that Swansea has a fair ground of complaint, as it is completely shut out from the narrow gauge system, and its only hope lies in the junction at Merthyr, already alluded to, and in the adoption of the principle on the South Wales. Cardiff, however, does not stand in the same category, as, by means of the loop line, or better known as the Taft Vale Extension, it has direct narrow gauge communication with every place that Newport has. What would virtually put an end to all serious opposition would be an undertaking on the part of the Great Western to lay down the narrow gauge on the South Wales within a certain reasonable time. This would be hailed with universal satisfaction throughout South Wales generally, and the shareholders of the different railways would soon see the effects of the change in largely increased dividends.

It is gratifying to record that the staple trades evince more buoyancy, and a more hopeful aspect, than was the case this time last year. The preparations that are going on in connection with the Iron Trade clearly prove that the ironmasters have full confidence in the future. At several of the works where employment has been rather irregular during the winter months increased activity is manifested, and vigour has taken the place of dullness. The Aberdare, Edw Vale, and Colliery Works, and Pontypridd Chain Works, are instances of this improvement. The Dos Nall Factory (Messrs. J. and J. Cordes and Co.), Newport, where about 800 hands are employed, has for a long time past been kept going four and five days a week, and in some branches even less than that. Notice has just been given that the machine-room men will for the future be employed one turn per fortnight more than at present, and it is to be hoped that this is only the herald of still further improvement. The rebuilding of the Glynos furnaces by Messrs. G. E. Bevan and Co., is proceeding rapidly under the able management of Mr. T. E. Williams, C.E., and before long a number of men will be employed at these works,

is grouped around in close proximity to the mouth of the engine-shaft, ready to start at a moment's notice. The men in charge, Captain Vivian, and the engineers, Messrs. Mitchell and Jenkin, seem to have adapted themselves to the getting such an amount of heavy work executed during the winter months in such an exposed situation. The pumping-engine stands only about 100 yards from the edge of an almost perpendicular cliff, 250 ft. in height, exposed to the full sweep of the Atlantic gales. The men are obliged to wear their hats and goggles, and the spray of the waves dashing on these fearful cliffs repeatedly flew over the engine, driving the workmen from their posts, and impeding the progress of the works. However, now that these difficulties have been surmounted, more rapid progress is calculated on, and those who know the mine best say that with an engine of such power, placed as this is on the top of the mountain, the work will be done with great rapidity. The fact that the Franchise will be a comparatively easy matter. The geological features of this local-

are peculiarly interesting: two enormous elvan courses traversing the mine from east to west, whilst the outcrop of the granite at Cligger Head proves the existence of the junction of granite and kilaas immediately adjoining, which but for this outcrop would have been supposed to be several miles distant. This in connection with the beautiful white jointy kilaas, so eagerly looked for in many mines, but never found, gives great confidence in the result of the undertaking. Several lodes have been worked on in Wheal Prudence by a previous company, and large quantities of copper ores have been extracted, but the great object now aimed at is to work the Great St. George lodes by cross-cutting under the sea. The right of extending the workings under the sea has never been granted in Wheal Prudence until the present company obtained possession. The Peruvian St. George lodes have ranked among the richest in Cornwall, in some places being of a value of 8000. per fm., whilst the aggregate value of the ore sold reaches to nearly a million sterling. The enterprise is, therefore, one of no ordinary merit, and we trust the spirited company who have the matter in hand will thoroughly carry out what they have so well begun. Tributaries are already raising about 20 tons of copper ores per month above the adit level, and as soon as the water is in fork acres of tributaries are waiting to resume the pitches laid open by a former company.

HARWOOD.—This mine is opening in a most satisfactory manner; 12 tons of ore have been sent to market this week, and about 8 tons are left worked and on the floors. This ore has been got since the sale in December, besides bringing up the level under the limestone and other dead work. No. 3 cross-cut is evidently close upon cutting the new 20 fm. level, in advance of the present end east. This done, the level will be driven rapidly up to a cross vein, 10 fms. distant, which has been wrought rich south, and is lying whole to the north, and will, undoubtedly, open out another rich mine.

PENRALT.—It has long been known that the mountains of Merionethshire have been capable of producing silver-lead in great quantity and purity, but the recent discoveries in the Penralt Mine, under a new and energetic direction, are so startling, from the reports just received by the secretary, and laid before the shareholders at the meeting, on Wednesday, that it was unanimously resolved that this mine should be worked with the utmost vigour, in order that this property may at once take the position amongst dividend-paying mines that it ought to have done years ago.

AT GREAT NORTH TOLUAS considerable progress is being made in the development of this valuable property. The lode at the flat-road shaft is producing a fair quantity of copper ore, and the operations are being carried on with all practicable dispatch, so as to meet the junction of Wheal Mary and Wheal Parent lodes with the least possible delay. From accurate dialling it has been proved that the junction of these lodes will take place in connection with, or immediately above, the great elvan course traversing this celebrated district. This is looked upon by all practical authorities as being one of the most important geological features in the mineral-bearing district of Cornwall, and one never known to have failed in producing immense quantities of rich ore. Shareholders should closely watch the progress of the sinking of the flat-road shaft, as the least improvement will enhance the value of the property 200 or 300 per cent.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Mr. J. E. WILSON in the chair.

Mr. THOMAS HOLLOW (in the absence of Mr. J. Hollow, who was prevented by indisposition from attending the meeting) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts for the four months ending with costs for December was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 2411. 16s. 10d.

The report of the agents stated that there were "seven pitches on tribute, working by 24 men, at an average of 8s. 3d. in 11, and there were employed in the mine 58 men, 5 boys, and 19 girls, making a total of 82 persons. With regard to the caunter lode, all operations have been suspended for the last three months, owing to our engine not being of sufficient power to draw the water from both lodes; this we referred to in our report for the last month. No engine has yet been purchased to go on this lode, as it has been considered prudent first to communicate Ellen's new shaft, and get that part of the mine in full and safe working condition (which hitherto it hardly has been) before beginning anything new. The delays at this shaft consequent on its small size and small pitwork, &c., and the lode and ground becoming harder, has thrown us back greatly in opening the mine, and in the sales of ore, all this, however, is now obviated, as the new shaft is communicated, pitwork, rods, and balance-bob altered and larger put in, so that we are at present in full and proper working order, and sinking below the 60, and hope to beat the 60 in three weeks from this date. The total extra costs incurred about this new shaft in sinking rods, bob, &c., is full 3500. In conclusion, we consider our prospects much the same as for the last six months."

The CHAIRMAN said, perhaps the most important point referred to in the report just read was the discovery which had been made between the two cross-courses, in driving at the 40 fm. level, towards the Rosewarne United boundary. They had not yet got through the second cross-course; but the "backs" had been set at 10s. in 11. As regarded the sinking of the shaft, he might mention that new and larger pitwork had been fixed, so that they would soon be prepared to sink 100 or 200 fms., if required. But it was generally thought by those best able to judge that great riches would be met with between the 60 and 70 fm. levels. There was every probability that at about this depth the elvan course would be reached, which, in the adjoining mine, had been productive of such remunerative results. He certainly considered the general prospects fully justified in erecting another engine, by which they would be enabled the more thoroughly to test the actual merits of the mine. Irrespective of the other productive lodes which intersected the shaft, if it were provided with an ample pumping power, the caunter lode alone could be worked at a profit. He did not know that it was necessary for him to go further into these matters, seeing that their agent (Capt. Uren) was present, who, he was sure, would be glad to afford the shareholders any information they required; and, therefore, he would urge upon his co-partners the advisability—nay, the absolute necessity—of at once erecting a suitable steam-engine, so that their property might be more efficiently and thoroughly developed, which he felt satisfied it deservedly merited.

Capt. UREN (in answer to questions) stated that in about three weeks from the present time they would be down to the 60, when a level at that depth would be commenced; and, if the bunch of ore held as well as it had done in the 40 and 50 fm. levels, the reserves might be fairly estimated at between 70000. and 100,000.

Mr. BOORMAN said, as the largest shareholder, he would strenuously advocate the erection of a suitable steam-engine, for he considered it was the only course that would bring about the results which they all desired.

Capt. UREN said as regarded the general prospects of the mine, all he could say was that they were now as good as they ever had been, but an outlay for another engine must be made. To pay for that engine it would be necessary to make a call, but he hoped it would be the last, and if the present prospects continued, of which he had no doubt, he might say that the call which proprietors would make upon the present occasion would be the last that would be required in Rosewarne Consols for a very long time to come.

Mr. LELAND congratulated the meeting upon the statement just emanated from Capt. Uren. There could be no question that opening at the caunter lode was of primary importance to this mine. After the statement just made by their agent, he (Mr. Leland) felt convinced that the prospect was improved with the necessity of making a call for the accomplishment of an object, the importance of which must be patent. He knew that the making of a call so soon after the declaration of a dividend would give a handle to evil-doers, and he was afraid that many of those who had but recently purchased shares, and who were unacquainted with the merits of the mine, would thus be frightened out of their interest.

Mr. BOORMAN said that from the time he had purchased his large interest—1000 shares, now some years since—he had had the most perfect confidence in their purser, Mr. Hollow, who from the beginning had entertained the most confident opinion that Rosewarne Consols, when properly developed, would prove a permanently-paying mine, and the more the workings were extended the more convinced was he that Mr. Hollow's expectations would be fully realised.

Mr. E. COCKE was glad to hear that it was the opinion of two of the largest shareholders—Messrs. Wilson and Boorman—that a suitable engine should be erected, and that a call should be made for that purpose, because it endorsed his own opinion, as well as that of his friends who held an interest in the property.

The report was received and adopted, and the accounts were passed and allowed. The CHAIRMAN said they now came to the question of purchasing a suitable engine. He was a strong opponent of it, and he thought it was a question of profit and loss, as he considered all such charges should come out of capital. It might be said by some that a dividend should not have been declared at the last meeting; but he held quite a different opinion, for at that time there was a certain divisible amount of profit realised, and the true commercial way to deal with such an amount was to divide it among the shareholders. It was true they now wanted an engine, but its cost was purely a charge upon capital, and had nothing whatever to do with the profit and loss account. From the opinions which had been expressed during the meeting, he did not think there would be any dissentients to the resolution which he was about to submit, which was that a call of 5s. per share should be made.

Mr. LELAND had much pleasure in seconding the proposition, and in doing so referred to the fact that the committee had not decreased, but rather increased their interest, which proved their confidence in the undertaking.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously. Upon the proposition of Mr. COCKE, seconded by Mr. ONN, a vote of thanks and confidence was accorded to the committee and purser for their services in the conduct of the general business of the mine.

Mr. BOORMAN acknowledged the vote on behalf of the committee. Mr. THOMAS HOLLOW (on behalf of Mr. J. Hollow) thanked the meeting for this renewed mark of confidence, and he could only assure them that no effort was spared to bring this "bal" into a permanently successful condition; and no step could have been taken that was more likely to bring about that desirable result than that which had just been determined upon—the erection of a suitable steam-engine. The proprietors were already aware it was the opinion of all the practical authorities who had inspected the property that a large deposit of mineral would be found between the 60 and 70, at which point there was every probability the elvan course would be intersected. Irrespective of these opinions, the proprietors have given them the irrefragable fact that, in the adjoining mine the great elvan course had been the means of producing great riches; therefore there was every reason, whether they looked from a geological or an analogical point of view, to suppose that the same satisfactory results would be achieved in Rosewarne Consols. Having again thanked the meeting for the vote of confidence passed in favour of Mr. J. Hollow, he concluded by wishing the company that success which the proprietors most deservedly merited.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

COPIAPO EXISTENCE RAILWAY COMPANY (PABELLO AND CHANARCILLO).

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, New Broad-street, on February 20, Mr. SPENCER DICKSON in the chair.

Mr. E. J. COLE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

The directors' report showed that the working expenses for the six months ending June 30, 1862, had amounted to 43031. while for the corresponding period in the preceding year they were 46655. The profit and loss account exhibited a balance of 28485. showing an increase of 4000. to the amount of the credit account on December last. The freight returns showed that the traffic during the six months amounted to 101,074 quintals, while in the corresponding period of the previous year it amounted to 89,985 quintals. The traffic account from the commencement of operations in June, 1859, showed a gradual improvement in the receipts, especially from mineral and goods. The progress has been—June, 1859, first month, 2977. 5s. 8d.; July to Dec., 1859, 53,714. 17s. 2d. 9d. (per month, 3367. 7s. 3d.); Jan. to Dec., 1860, twelve months, 57,145. 17s. (per month, 4761. 4s. 9d.); Jan. to Dec., 1861, twelve months, 75,801. 3s. 2d. (per month, 6317. 13s. 7d.); Jan. to Dec., 1862, ten months, 70,901. 7s. 1d. (per month, 7090.1); the last four months, July to October, the freight has been 31,861. 15s. 1d.,

equal per month to nearly 8000. Recent advices from the silver mines announce important discoveries have been made, and that some of the old mines were becoming richer; that the Castillo Copper Mines were at work again, and there was every hope that a favourable change was now taking place in the prospects of the company, and that the traffic on the road would gradually increase. The permanent way was in perfect order, the rails continued to bear the traffic of the heavy engines beyond expectation, and the rolling stock was sufficient to accommodate a considerable increase of traffic. The locomotives continued to give the greatest satisfaction in the performance of the work, and the workshop recently erected would be of great service hereafter. Another locomotive had been ordered to be furnished forthwith, and arrangements had been made with the makers for payment of its costs in bonds of the company. The shareholders were aware that an immense accumulation of low class silver ores, commonly called desmontes, existed on the surface at the mines of Chanarcillo, and it was expected that parties would be found upon the opening of the railway willing to erect furnaces, and render these desmontes available, but such had not been the case. The managing director in Chile had communicated with the board on the subject, and had suggested that this company should take the initiative, and commence building one furnace at Chanarcillo, where operations could be carried on for six months, when, if success attended the labours so far, another and another furnace might follow. The directors were quite of opinion that it was desirable an effort should be made to carry out this project, and they had been in communication with some of the largest shareholders, who had expressed their willingness to support any well-arranged plan by which the necessary capital could be raised. As smelting did not properly belong to the business of the railway, and as the capital of the company was all required for its purposes, the directors, after mature consideration, had come to the resolution to recommend that the shareholders should be invited to subscribe the small sum of 5s. per share, which would amount to about 45000. The managing director would with this be enabled to make an effectual trial, and then, if the statement furnished proved correct, the result would be a large increase in the traffic and profits to the railway.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, adverted to the important fact that since the opening of the line the traffic had continued steadily to increase: it was true it had not increased so rapidly as had been expected, but it had been gradually developed, and there was now a good balance to the credit of profit and loss. It would be seen that the directors had referred in their report to the suggestion which had been made by the managing director in Chile that the company should adopt some means to induce the commencement of smelting operations in the Chanarcillo district. It had been thought that the shareholders might be willing to make a certain advance—say, 5s. per share—to enable one furnace to be erected as an experiment, and if the result should prove satisfactory, of which there was no doubt, it might be the initiative of an organisation of smelting operations upon an extensive scale, which could not fail to increase the traffic upon the railway.

Mr. ROUTH thought it was hardly fair to expect the shareholders of this company to take upon themselves unassisted the erection of furnaces for the smelting of desmontes, seeing that the old line was being by the increased traffic benefited to double the extent of the Copiapo Extension.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors had thrown it out as a suggestion, whether it would not be worth while to expend 15000. or 20000. in the erection of a furnace, to see whether it would not bring about a very desirable result. Of course, it was not proposed to employ any portion of the company's capital for this purpose, but it had been thought that some arrangement might have been agreed upon between the shareholders to secure the proposed object. It was considered quite possible, however, that some small concession might be made by the railway company, in the shape of a rebate on the up traffic on coal. Mr. ROUTH, the managing director at Chile, was very sanguine that it would be the means of bringing to their line a large accession of traffic.

Mr. ROUTH suggested that a list should be left at the company's offices for shareholders to sign who proposed subscribing the amount required.

Col. ROWLEY, M.P., thought that would be the better course to adopt, and that at the next meeting the directors should report the result.

Mr. HANKEY thought that it was quite competent for the shareholders to deal with the amount standing to the credit of profit and loss; therefore he should suggest that they agree to appropriate it to the purpose of erecting a furnace, for, after all, it would be employed for the auxiliary purpose of benefiting the line. There were unissued bonds sufficient to cover all the engagements of the company.

The CHAIRMAN did not think the suggestion made by Mr. HANKEY could be adopted. The subject in question had merely been introduced by the directors to the notice of the shareholders, for them to determine whether they would make the advances or not.

The SECRETARY, at the suggestion of several proprietors, read several extracts from letters received from Mr. Powditch, relative to the commencement of smelting operations in the Chanarcillo district. They were to the effect that an outlay of about 70000. or 80000. in the erection of furnaces would be productive of great benefit to the Copiapo Extension Company. It was stated that the district was full of resources.

Upon the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. HUMPHY, it was resolved that in future the meetings should be held in the months of May and November, in order that the accounts for each half-year might be more promptly tendered to shareholders.

Messrs. J. Labouchere and C. Holland were re-elected directors. Mr. J. D. Fletcher was elected a director, in the place of Mr. Naylor, resigned.

It was arranged that a book should be left open at the company's offices for the signatures of those shareholders who were willing to subscribe towards the expenses of the erection of a furnace.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The following is an abridgment of the report of the directors, to be submitted to the meeting to be held at the London Tavern, on Monday:—

The directors have the satisfaction, in submitting to the shareholders their first annual report, with a statement of accounts from Feb. 5, 1862, to Feb. 5, 1863, to state that the full number of shares (30,000) which the directors had at allot were applied for and accepted. The mineral property acquired by the company was duly conveyed in the month of February last, and the conditions of purchase legally carried out.

As soon as the company was constituted, instructions were forwarded to the colony to commence active operations on the Yudanamutana (section 135A), Wheal Gleason (section 135B), and the Blinman (section 141) Mines; and your directors are gratified in being able to report that not only are these mines yielding large quantities of very rich ore, but give every indication of future abundance. Your directors likewise lost no time in appointing a superintendent of the mines, and Mr. Henry Martin, a gentleman well known in the colony, left England in May last to enter upon his duties in that capacity. In the following month Capt. Thos. Anthony, a Cornish miner of great practical experience and integrity, was engaged as the chief captain of the company's property, and sailed from Liverpool in the same month. He is now at the Blinman while Capt. Terrell, another equally experienced miner, and who was already in the colony, is placed in charge of the Yudanamutana and Wheal Gleason Mines.

In order the more readily and economically to remove to port the abundance of ore which is accumulating at the mines, and the company's superintendent having represented the nature of the ground to be traversed as for the most part favourable for traction engines, your directors instructed Mr. John Anthony, a practical engineer, to inspect and report to the board on the desirability of traction engine application for the required purpose.

The result has been that the directors have ordered three complete sets of Aveling and Porter's patent traction engines, with their trains of trucks, and it is confidently anticipated that, apart from the great saving in time which will result from the adoption of this improved mode, the cost per ton per mile will be reduced about one-third, or probably one-half, of the present charge. The traction engines will be ready for shipment next month.

Capt. Thos. Anthony having at once seen the desirability of smelting on the spot the poorer ores, steps have already been adopted to give effect to his recommendation at the financial position of the company is exhibited by the statement of accounts, from which it will be observed that 43,242. 10s. 3d. are available for its requirements; and your directors take this opportunity to mention that one of the estimated value of 17,0000. is already shipped, or in course of shipment, and transit to port, for this country which will, consequently, further augment the available assets.

NORTH HAFOD.—At the forthcoming special general meeting an amalgamation of a very satisfactory nature will be proposed, which, if carried out, will place the company in a first-class position.

TINCROFT MINE.—LOST, TWO SCRIP CERTIFICATES, No. 386 and No. 415.—Communications may be made to Messrs. WEBB and GRAHAM, of 8, Finch-lane, London, E.C.

TO LET. on liberal terms, a VALUABLE LEAD MINE in SOUTH WALES, with 50 feet WATER WHEEL, CRUSHER, and OTHER MACHINERY.—Apply to Mr. PRATT, Crickhowell.

RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—ADJOURNED MEETING.—Notice is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the company, held to-day at the offices of the company, stands ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely.

1.—To take into consideration any proposition which may be made for sub-letting the mine, and of passing any resolution thereon.

2.—To take into consideration the expediency of winding-up the company, and of passing any resolution thereon.

By order of the Board.
10, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, February 17, 1863.

THE LAGUNAZO SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at No. 43, Moorgate-street, on THURSDAY, March 5, at One o'clock precisely, to consider the question of the minimum rent payable to the lessors of the mine, and to receive the report of the directors on the present state of the company's affairs, and to take the opinion of the shareholders on the course to be pursued.

C. O. ROGERS, Secy.
43, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., February 19, 1863.

TREGURTHA DOWNS AND OWEN VEAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL. Capital, £40,000, in 16,000 shares, of £2 10s. each. Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 15s. on allotment.

Union Bank of London, Princes-street.
Messrs. Vivian, Grylls, Kendall, and Co. Helston.
Messrs. Bolitho, Sons, and Co. Penzance.

"This property is admitted on all hands to be unsurpassed in the country."—*Mining Journal*, Jan. 7, 1863.

Prospectuses, with full particulars, maps, reports, &c., may be had of Messrs. DUNFORD and RANKIN, 9, Broad-street-buildings, London, and of the provincial brokers, through whom applications for terms may be made in the usual form.

MONEY.—CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. WILKINSON and Co., monetary negotiators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Birch-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

INVESTMENT.—Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

Peruvian Consulate.

PROPOSALS ARE REQUESTED for a CONTRACT to be entered into for the DRIVING an ADIT or TUNNEL in the MINERAL DISTRICT of the CERRO DE PASCO, in PERU, for the PURPOSE of DRAINING the SILVER MINES of WATER, or for the ACCOMPLISHMENT of the SAME OBJECT through the MEANS of PUMPING by STEAM POWER.

Reliable surveys and plans of the ground may be inspected at this Consulate, where also the conditions and terms of the undertaking can be treated of with the Commissioner of the Corporation of Miners, who is authorised by the Peruvian Government to grant its guarantee for the fulfilment of the terms.

HENRY KENDALL, Consul for Peru.
Peruvian Consulate, No. 11, New Broad-street, E.C., February 24, 1863.

International Exhibition, 1862.

CLASS IX.—PRIZE MEDAL for AGRICULTURAL PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and MACHINERY.
CLASS VIII.—PRIZE MEDAL for HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO., ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS of PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY for PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, &c., adapted for any part of the world.

STAMP, END WORKS, LONDON, and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.

VALUABLE MINERAL ESTATE TO LET.—COALS, IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY.—TENDERS or PROPOSALS for TAKING on LEASE VALUABLE SEAMS or VEINS of COAL, IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, in the county of WORCESTER, on the borders of STAFFORDSHIRE, and near to the town of STOURBRIDGE, extending over an area of 600 acres, are requested, on behalf of the owner, to be sent to Messrs. SHUM and CROSSMAN, the Seams have been proved, and found to be of good quality and workable thickness.—Further information can be obtained from S. H. BLACKWELL, Esq., Dudley; or Messrs. SHUM and CROSSMAN, 3, King's-road, Bedford-row, London.

COAL, IRONSTONE, AND BLACKBAND.—TO BE LET, in the LLYNFI VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE, SEVERAL EXTENSIVE TRACTS. Workable by level. Already won. Railway passing over the properties.—Apply to SAMUEL DUNSON, Esq., C.E., Cardiff.

WANTED, a FIRST CLASS WORKING FOREMAN, to SUPERINTEND a FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT.—Apply to GEORGE YOUNG, Briton Ferry Foundry, Briton Ferry, South Wales.

WANTED, a 60 or 65 in. cylinder ENGINE for ROSEWARNE CONSOLS MINE.—Send price and particulars to Mr. JAMES HOLLOW, Lelant, Hayle, Cornwall.

WANTED, a SITUATION to MAKE FLAT and ROUND CHAINS of EVERY DESCRIPTION for MINING PURPOSES.—Address, PETER HIGHFIELD, Part Mill, near St. Helen's, Lancashire.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WE, the UNDERSIGNED, being a MINING ENGINEER, GENERAL AGENT and PROPRIETOR of MINES, and COMMISSION MERCHANT, ENGLISH TRANSLATOR and COAL AGENT, residing in TEPLITZ, BOHEMIA, OFFER OUR SERVICES to ANY ENGLISH GENTLEMEN upon mining business, having a knowledge of the mining districts of Bohemia.

HOLM HOFFMANN, Mining Engineer.
WILLIAM WEIGANDT, General Agent.
FRANCIS GOTTEL, Commission Merchant and English Interpreter.
Teplitz, Bohemia, January, 1863. [Address, Engleburg.]

TO CAPITALISTS.—ONE of the PARTNERS in a respectable and flourishing concern, carrying on an EXTENSIVE BUSINESS as AGRICULTURAL MACHINE MANUFACTURERS in one of the MIDLAND COUNTIES having DIED, the SURVIVORS are DESIROUS of FILLING UP his PLACE by introducing a gentleman who can bring in a capital of from £7000 to £10,000, and who will take upon himself the active management of the financial department of the said business.—For further particulars, apply to JNO. THOS. TWEED, town clerk's office Lincoln, February, 1863.

TO MINING AGENTS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to CARRY OUT a FOREIGN MINING COMPANY, consisting of ZINC, LEAD, and IRON. £30,000 is already subscribed, and £20,000 is required for completing the working of the mines. A liberal percentage will be given to any gentleman carrying out the same.—For further particulars, apply personally, to Mr. CHARLES MARKE, No. 37, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, W.C., before Ten o'clock A.M. or Three o'clock P.M.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, &c.—WANTED by the advertiser, who has been accustomed to underground management, a SHARE in a COLLIERY where £2000 or thereabouts could be employed. He would take the management of the underground department. South Wales or Monmouthshire preferred. The best references given and required.—Direct, "G. Y." *MINING JOURNAL* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO IRONMASTERS AND TIN-PLATE WORKERS.—WANTED by the advertiser, aged 38, a SITUATION as FORCE MANAGER. Has had 15 years' experience, and thoroughly understands the working from pig-iron to iron bars for tin-plates, &c. Willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good testimonials.—Address, "A. B." Tongwinstree, Pentrych, Cardiff.

TO IRON SHIPBUILDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, LIGHT PLATE SCRAP IRON, in large or small quantities.—Apply to Messrs. JOHN ROBINSON and Co., iron merchants, No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C.

TO BROKERS, SOLICITORS, ENGINEERS, AND SECRETARIES.—GENTLEMEN of the ABOVE CLASS are REQUIRED by the advertiser, the LESSEE of the PROPERTY which will be here referred to, to FORM a LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY of about 50,000 £1 shares, to WORK COAL and OTHER MINERALS UNDER about ONE THOUSAND ACRES of PROPERTY. Forty to fifty holders, of at least 100 shares each, will be procured in the locality of the estate, and ample profits can be realised.

This is a genuine affair, and gentlemen of undoubted respectability can connect themselves with it.

Communications or addresses must, in the first instance, be addressed as early as possible to "A. B. C. Esq.," Queen's Hotel, General Post-office, London, and in return particulars shall be communicated and interviews had.

P.S.—With respect to all communications, all necessary etiquette will be strictly observed.

TREATMENT OF SILVER-LEAD ORES AND SLAGS.—THE DISCOVERER of a MEANS by which an INDUSTRIAL PROCESS, NOW TEDIOUS and EXPENSIVE, can be RAPIDLY and ECONOMICALLY PERFORMED, DESIRES to MEET with a CAPITALIST to ASSIST him in INTRODUCING and DEVELOPING the INVENTION. Liberal terms will be offered.—Address, "Plumbum," *MINING JOURNAL* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

DEODORISATION OF PETROLEUM.—THE INVENTOR of an EASY, EFFECTUAL, and INEXPENSIVE PROCESS for DEODORISING PETROLEUM is DESIROUS of DISPOSING of the SAME, as, owing to other engagements, he is prevented from working it himself.—Address, "T.," 82, Camden-street, Birkenhead.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—In consequence of the house, No. 30, Strand, being suddenly required by the Charing-cross Railway Company, Mr. WHITTON ARUNDELL has REMOVED his office to No. 11, WATERLOO PLACE, FLEET MALL.

EDMUND OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER AND DEALER, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

J. H. COCK, having had 10 years' experience in the mining market, and being thoroughly acquainted with mines and their management, is in a position to advise or do business on the most advantageous terms. Cash or time bargains promptly attended to.

MR. T. H. ANDREW, MINE BROKER, LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL. Business at all times in Providence, East Providence, Margaret, Kitty (Lelant) Trem-crom, St. Ives, Trelyn, Rosewarne Consols, Rosewell Hill, &c.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER. (ESTABLISHED 1857.) OFFICES.—49, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

WANTED, AN OFFER for 100 Tons Head, 50 Sether Hearth, and 50 Harwood; the last named will pay a dividend in May of 2s. 6d. per share, and another in August of the like amount.

MANCHESTER. **MR. W. HANNAM: OFFICES, CARLTON BUILDINGS,** COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER. MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL STOCK and SHAREDEALERS.

A monthly investment Circular on application. Shareholding in this office is limited to special mines, and companies whose pretensions have been personally investigated, and to the dividend-paying mines ordinarily dealt with on the London market, and for the latter purpose arrangements have been made for the earliest information from the great mining districts. There can be little doubt that in dealing with well-established, dividend-paying mines, investors, without any greater risk than accrues from purchase of railway or house property, receive a much larger regular profit than from any other species of investment, free from all trouble, and paid in the most convenient form for those who have limited incomes—viz., every two or three months; while those who enter into new undertakings, such as progressive mines, have the knowledge that nothing which is more *bona fide*, and has stood the test of thorough examination, is submitted to them. It cannot, of course, be expected that where the profits are so enormous that these latter investments should be entirely free from risk. All that can be done is to ascertain the respectability of the management, and the value of the prospects. This done, no speculations are likely to be so valuable as those in mining operations; it being no uncommon occurrence for shares to rise in value 200 and 300 per cent. in a few months.

THE EAST AND WEST DOLBEIN SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED), CARNARVONSHIRE.
OFFICES, 61, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.
Prospectuses, &c., may be had on application.
H. VAUGHAN, Sec.

THE FROD LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), FLINTSHIRE.
Specimens of ore may be seen, and prospectuses and forms of application for shares obtained, at the offices, 61, Princess-street, Manchester.
H. VAUGHAN, Sec.

THE POWELL UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), CARDIGANSHIRE.
Specimens of the ore may be seen at the offices, 61, Princess-street, Manchester, where also prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained.
A. B. SPRIGG, Sec.

THE BROADWAY AND TYNTWLL COAL AND CANNEL COMPANY (LIMITED).
To be registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount they each subscribe for.
Capital, £30,000, in 15,000 shares of £2 each. Deposit on application, 5s. per share, and 10s. on allotment.
Should any of the shares applied for not be allotted, the deposit will be returned in full.
DIRECTORS
To be chosen by the shareholders at their first meeting.
BANKERS—Union Bank (Limited), Manchester; North and South Wales Bank, Mold.
SOLICITOR—Francis Marriott, Esq., Norfolk-street, Manchester.
SECRETARIES (pro tem.)—Messrs. Vaughan and Sprigg.
TEMPORARY OFFICES, 61, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.
Where prospectuses and forms of application can be had.

SOUTH PARYS COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
GOOD INVESTMENT.
See prospectus, reports, and opinions of the press of the South Parys Mining Company (Limited), formed for working 116 acres of the Great Parys Mountain, in the Isle of Anglesey. The adjoining mine has paid in dividends an average of £30,000 per annum for many years; and the South Parys mine would have been worked long since, but during the lifetime of the late proprietor a mining lease could not be obtained.
Apply to the provisional secretary, Mr. F. W. Howes, at the offices, 28, Cornhill, E.C., where prospectuses, reports, and opinions of the press can be obtained.

THE WEST CORNWALL CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
IN THE MANOR OF KILLEWERRIS, NEAR CHACEWATER, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
Incorporated under the Companies Act of 1862, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount they each subscribe for.
Capital, £25,000, in 5,000 shares of £5 each.
Deposit, 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.
Subsequent calls as necessary, but from calculations made by the best authorities it is thought that not more than £2 10s. will be required.
No less than five shares will be allotted.
The deposit will be returned in full on all shares not allotted.

This company is established for purchasing and working the tin and copper mines contained in the manor of Killewerris, near Chacewater, in the county of Cornwall. The mine is very extensive, being one mile on the course of the lode, and about the same on the parallel, and is held under leases of 21 years, at the moderate royalty of one-eighth.
It is situated in the very centre of one of the richest mineral districts in the county of Cornwall, being surrounded on every side by mines which have yielded enormous quantities of ore, and paid vast profits—in fact, the mere mention of such mines as the Great Consolidated, United Mines, Clifford, St. Day United, Great Wheal West, North Trekerby, &c., and their immediate relation to this property is a sufficient guarantee of its mineral character.
The administration of the company will be conducted in London by a board largely interested in the undertaking, with James Wright, Esq., C.E., as managing director, whilst the practical operations at the mines will be under the able management of Capt. Middleton, late of the celebrated East Wheal Rose, in Cornwall.
The property has been inspected by Capt. John Tonkin, now manager of the St. John del Rey Company's Mines; H. C. Salmon, Esq., F.G.S., and other first-class authorities, whose reports, with detailed prospectus, will be printed in a few days, and ready for circulation, and may be had at the offices of the company, 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London.
As a large amount of the proprietary is already subscribed, early application should be made for the remaining shares.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ABERYSTWTH (THE HAFOF HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED).
Incorporated 1861. Enlargement of capital and re-incorporated, 1863.
Capital, £30,000, in 3,000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit, 10s. per share on application; and £1 10s. per share on allotment.
SOLICITORS—E. A. Marsden, Esq., 30, Walbrook, London, E.C.; Hugh Hughes, Esq., Aberystwith; and Octavius Rowe, Esq., Aberystwith.
ARCHITECTS—C. F. Hayward, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., 3, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.; H. D. Davis, Esq., 18, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.
BANKERS—The London and Westminster Bank, London; the North and South Wales Bank, at Liverpool, Aberystwith, and its other branches.
BROKERS—John Guillemard, Esq., Stock Exchange, and 3, Bartholomew-lane; T. S. Harvey, Esq., 12, Pall Mall East.

This company was incorporated in 1861, to purchase the lease of, to alter, enlarge, re-decorate, and furnish the Hafod Hotel, at the Devil's Bridge, Cardiganshire, which was completed and the hotel re-opened in June last; and by revenue account, presented to the second half-yearly general meeting, showed a profit for the first six months of its business of upwards of 22 per cent. per annum, of which 10 per cent. was paid as dividend, the balance being carried to a reserve fund.
The character and source of this business convinced the directors that a most valuable adjunct would be acquired by enlarging the basis of the company, and building a suitable hotel at Aberystwith. The attractions of the splendid scenery, and the wonderful cataract at the Devil's Bridge, are such that scarcely anyone visits Aberystwith without seeing these beauties of nature. A first-class hotel at Aberystwith is much needed. The possession of the Devil's Bridge Hotel points to this company as the medium for securing that additional accommodation. In fact, it only requires a knowledge of the respective positions and correlative attractions of the two places to justify the effort on the part of the original proprietors to secure this interchange of business.
The existing hotels at Aberystwith are quite inadequate to the demand for accommodation which must follow the opening up of this country by railways.
The following gratifying letter, which is confirmatory to the requirements of this fashionable watering place, has been received from G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P., Plas Madoc, North Wales, Chairman of the Oswestry and Newtown, Newtown and Llandudno, Aberystwith, and Welsh Coast Railway Companies:—
"With reference to the prospectus of the Hafod Hotel Company which you have been good enough to forward to me, I consider myself justified in stating that the several railway companies with which I am connected, converging at Llandudno and Aberystwith respectively, will, I am convinced, regard with very great interest the progress of your enterprise, and will be at all times prepared to the utmost of their power to promote it, and to co-operate with your company for that purpose. The traffic on these lines for tourists will be very greatly increased by an improvement of the hotel system at the chief places of attraction. You have not at all over-rated the existing deficiencies, and your prospectus in other respects is in accordance with the facts of the case, and appears to me to justify the prospects of success which you anticipate."
Signed, G. H. WHALLEY, M.P.

Being thus satisfied of the commercial value of the undertaking, the directors have purchased a most favourable site of freehold ground on the terrace, with a frontage to the sea of nearly 150 feet by 90 feet in depth, at a cost of £350, upon which it is proposed to erect a first-class hotel.
As an investment hotel companies have proved highly remunerative, and this, too, upon large capitals. In the present case, in addition to the prospective advantages here shown, the best index the directors can give of a handsome return is the fact that the combined company will not be overweighed with unproductive capital, or with any charge for promoters. One-third of the capital is taken by the Devil's Bridge Hotel proprietors, and, up to the period of the opening of the hotel at Aberystwith, 5 per cent. will be payable to the shareholders from the profits of the completed establishment.
Applications for prospectuses, and for the remaining shares, to be addressed to the directors, at the offices, 32, Moorgate-street, London; or to the brokers, architects, or solicitors of the company.
Prospectuses may also be obtained at each of the branches of the North and South Wales Bank.

HAFOF HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).
The directors hereby give notice that, by command of the Postmaster-General, a ROYAL MAIL COACH will, on and after the 23rd March, RUN DAILY from this company's hotel, Devil's Bridge, at Eleven a.m., to Llandudno, returning from thence on the arrival of the first London train at Half-past Two P.M., and reaching the Devil's Bridge at Half-past Five.
By order.

THE ROYAL BELLE VUE HOTEL COMPANY OF ABERYSTWTH (LIMITED).
Incorporated, with Limited Liability, under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital, £30,000, in 3,000 shares of £10 each.
(With power to increase.)
Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and £1 upon allotment.
Calls not to exceed £1 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN PERRY ADKINS, Esq., Springfield, Northampton.
THOMAS EDGLEY, Esq., Park, Tottenham.
RICHARD JAMES, Esq., Aberystwith, and Llanrwst, Denbighshire.
NETHANIEL LINDO, Esq., 20, Tavistock-square, London.
STANDISH MOTTE, Esq., Cambridge-street, Hyde-park, London.
T. CARLEY PICKERING, Esq., Glenfield, Aberystwith.

BANKERS.
London.....Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).
Aberystwith.....North and South Wales Bank.
SOLICITOR—Albert Dixon, Esq., 10, Bedford-row, W.C.
ARCHITECT—James Edmondson, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Crown-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.
BROKERS—Messrs. St. Alphonse and Halls, 75, Old Broad-street, E.C.
AUDITOR—Frederick Maynard, Esq., 19, Broad-street, Cheapside, E.C.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Fuller, jun.

REGISTERED OFFICES.
2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
PROSPECTUS.
This company has been formed for the purpose of providing increased hotel accommodation at the town of Aberystwith, on the confines of North and South Wales, the favourite watering place of the inhabitants of the Midlands Counties, and which is daily becoming more popular and more frequented. Hitherto the only means of access to the town has been by coach, but in the course of a few months the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway (the terminus of which will be close to the hotel) will be opened, when the increase of visitors will, no doubt, be very rapid.
Applications for prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, to be made to the brokers, solicitor, architect; to Mr. PELL, at the Royal Belle Vue Hotel, Aberystwith; and to the secretary, at the registered offices of the company.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the STENCOOSE AND MAWLA UNITED MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 20th day of February inst., on the petition of George Stoughton Arnall, of Truro, within the Stannaries, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the said Stencoosse and Mawla United Mining Company should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.
And the Vice-Warden thereby appointed Moses Dawden, of Chacewater, in the county of Cornwall, accountant, the official liquidator of the above-named company until the further order of the said Court.
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, of Truro, Cornwall (Solicitors for the said petitioner).
Dated this 21st day of February, 1863.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH PROVIDENCE MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 20th day of February inst., on the petition of William Harvey, of Hayle, within the Stannaries, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the said North Providence Mining Company should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, of Truro, Cornwall (Solicitors for the said petitioner).
Dated this 25th day of February, 1863.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST WHEAL DANSEL MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 16th day of February inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by James Willis Gilbert, a contributory of the said company, and Joseph Michell, a contributory and also a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Registrar's office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 11th day of March next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.
Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitor, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro. Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavits verifying the same, from the petitioners or their solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge pro folio.
Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the said petition, must be filed at the Registrar's office, Truro, on or before Saturday, the 7th of March next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitor, or agents.
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro (Agents for S. T. G. Downing, petitioner's solicitor, Redruth).
Dated Truro, February 25, 1863.

In Chancery.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARKE, AND LYE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of Tynnam and Another v. Hudson, with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, at Garraway's Sale Rooms, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Wednesday, the 11th of March, 1863, at Twelve o'clock at noon, in One Lot, THE TENANT'S COAL MINE, situate at ST. HELEN'S, within the parishes of DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, consisting of ONE UNDIVIDED THIRD PART OF A COLLIERY, called or known as NEW BOWSON; ONE UNDIVIDED THIRD PART OF ANOTHER COLLIERY, called or known as EAST DEAN DEEP; and ONE UNDIVIDED FOURTH PART OF A COLLIERY, called or known as SERIDGE, all which collieries adjoin together, and comprise an area of 1200 acres, or thereabouts, and are held under grants from the Crown, subject to a royalty of 1d. per ton on the coal raised.
To view the mines, apply to RICHARD COOK, of Drybrook, in the township of East Dean, in the said county, coal miner; and for further particulars and conditions of sale, of Messrs. VIZARD AND ANSTON, of 55, Lincoln's Inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, solicitors; and of the Auctioneers, at their offices, No. 6, Lancaster-place, Wellington-street, Strand, London.
ROBT. WM. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.

SKELTON, NEAR GUISEBOROUGH, IN THE IRONSTONE DISTRICT OF CLEVELAND.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE.

MR. HENRY WATSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. Henry Watson, the Buck Inn, in Guisborough, on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1863, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, all that VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, consisting of TWO FARM HOUSES and requisite OUTBUILDINGS, and 273 acres 3 rods and 2 perches of ARABLE, MEADOW, and WOOD LAND, including 45 acres of thriving plantation, called AYSDALE GATE and TIDKINHOW, situate in the parish of SKELTON, in the county of YORK, and now in the occupation of Mr. Elisha Pegg. The estate abounds in game, and a trout stream runs through the centre.
The celebrated Cleveland Ironstone has been proved, and the estate contains by estimation 3,900,000 tons of ore of excellent quality. There is also a quarry of freestone in full working.
The ironstone mines of J. T. Wharton and T. Chaloner, Esqs., immediately adjoining the above estate, are now in full operation.
The estate is three miles from the market town of Guisborough, and within 700 yards of the Cleveland Railway.
All the above premises are subject to a tithe rent charge of 20s., variable according to the Tithe Commutation Acts, and also the annual payment of 13s. 6d. for land tax.
The tenant will show the premises, and further information, with printed particulars and lithographed plans, may, after the 5th of February next, be obtained on application to Mr. RICHARD CORDON, of Crawley House, Stanhope via Darlington, mineral agent and contractor; to Messrs. SALE, WORTHINGTON, SHIPMAN, and SEDDAN, solicitors, Manchester; to F. I. Reed, Esq., of Gresham-street, London; to Messrs. WILLIAMSON, HILL, and Co., of 10, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London; or at the offices of Messrs. J. L. and T. S. Harvey, solicitors, Stokesley.—Stokesley, January 22, 1863.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WHOLE or a PORTION of a VALUABLE GOING COLLIERY in the SOUTH YORKSHIRE COAL FIELD, with rail and water communication.—Particulars may be known on application to Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFFCOCK, mining engineers, Derby; or to Messrs. NEWMAN and SONS, solicitors, Barnsley.—Barnsley, February 2, 1863.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very powerful CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, made by Harvey and Co., the celebrated engineers, of Hayle, Cornwall, in 1854, for the old Wheal Vor Mine, situate about seven miles from the shipping port of Hayle. The diameter of the cylinder is 100 in., with 11 ft. stroke, equal beam, making on the average 54 strokes per minute. The quantity of water raised by each stroke is 16,266 gallons, or nearly 70,000 gallons in the twelve hours.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London.

ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING PREMISES known as the RAYNEHEAD COPPER SMELTING WORKS, situate at ST. HELEN'S, within the parishes of ST. HELEN and a branch of the St. Helen's Railway running through the property.
The entire site is about 20 acres, of which about five acres are occupied by the works, the remainder being arable and pasture land.
The buildings comprise a series of very substantially erected, light, and lofty ground floor factories, arranged for the purposes of copper and silver smelting works, but they will be available for many other large manufacturing establishments, as they possess the advantage of direct communication by rail or water carriage with all parts of the kingdom.
Coals can be obtained from pits in the neighbourhood at an almost nominal price, and labour is cheap and abundant.
For particulars, apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.; and Messrs. HARRISON and FINCH, 2, Gray's Inn, London.

TO BE LET, by proposal, and entered upon at May Day, 1863, the COAL ROYALTIES under COCKFIELD FELL, and under the FREEHOLD LANDS belonging to HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND; also, the FIRE-CLAY and IRONSTONE within the same royalties.

The above ROYALTIES will be DIVIDED INTO THREE PORTIONS—the EAST, MIDDLE, and WEST END PORTIONS, as shown upon a plan delineating the same. The EAST PORTION contains the MAIN COAL SEAM, 6 ft. high, a portion of which is standing in pillars, and a portion whole coal; also, the FIVE-QUARTER SEAM of COAL, 5 ft. high; a portion of this is wrought, and a portion is whole coal. There will be also a portion of the YARD COAL, or TOP SEAM, in this part of the royalty, whole, with FIRE-CLAY and IRONSTONE.
The MIDDLE PORTION contains the MAIN COAL SEAM, 6 ft. high; a part of this is wrought, and a part is whole coal. Also, the FIVE-QUARTER SEAM of COAL, 5 ft. high; a part of this is wrought, and a part of it is whole coal. There will also be a portion of the YARD COAL, or TOP SEAM, in this part of the royalty, whole, with FIRE-CLAY and IRONSTONE.
The WEST END PORTION contains the MAIN COAL, 6 ft. high, part wrought and part whole coal; also, a portion of the FIVE-QUARTER and YARD SEAMS of COAL, whole, with FIRE-CLAY and IRONSTONE.
The east portion contains about 100 acres, more or less; the middle portion contains 300 acres, more or less; and the west end portion about 100 acres, more or less.
The plan of these several portions may be seen at Mr. THOMAS COWLEY's, colliery viewer, Cockfield, who will be able to give further information if required.
Proposals for the above may be transmitted to T. F. SCANTON, Esq., at Baby Castle near Staindrop, when an early day will be appointed for those whose proposals are approved to attend at his office there.—Baby Castle, February 10, 1863.

TRURO BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, for the remainder of a term of 21 years, of which about 18 years are unexpired, all that OLD ESTABLISHED FOUNDRY and convenient PREMISES, called the TRURO BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY, situate on LEMON QUAY, in the Borough of TRURO, having a river frontage, free of quay dues, and close to the West Cornwall Railway station.

A large part of the houses on the premises have recently been rebuilt, and a spacious fitting shop erected.
This being the only foundry in Truro or immediate neighbourhood, and in close proximity to a large mining district, offers an opportunity to succeed to a valuable and long established connection rarely to be met with, the same being offered solely in consequence of one of the partners (Mr. Hamilton) being about to leave Truro.
The taker will be expected to take the stock in trade, machinery, plant, patterns, and tools, at a valuation to be made in the usual way.
The premises may be viewed by applying to Messrs. DINGEY and HAMILTON, at the foundry, of whom further particulars may be known; or by application to Mr. JAMES O. MAYNE, auctioneer and general agent, Truro.—Dated Truro, February 24, 1863.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

DUNDYVAN IRONWORKS AND OTHER PROPERTIES

FOR SALE.—There will be exposed to public sale, within the Faculty Hall, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March next, at Two o'clock afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private bargain),

Lot 1.—THE DUNDYVAN FIG and BAR IRONWORKS, situated near Coatbridge, in the county of Lanark, comprising:—

1.—The FIG IRONWORKS, consisting of EIGHT BLAST FURNACES, TWO BLAST ENGINES, MACHINERY for FILLING, RAILWAYS, WEIGHING MACHINES, CLAY MILL, and all the usual working conveniences, with an EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MECHANICS' SHOPS, STEAM ENGINES, and FIXED MACHINERY, counting-house, warehouse, stables, &c.
2.—The BAR IRONWORKS, consisting of FORTY-FOUR PUDDLING FURNACES, with a SHINGLING MACHINE, a helve, and a STEAM HAMMER, with STEAM ENGINES and FIXED MACHINERY, and THREE TRAINS of ROLLS for making puddle and other unfinished bars. Also, FIVE FINISHING MILLS, consisting of THREE BAR MILLS and TWO PLATE MILLS, driven by STEAM ENGINES and suitable machinery, with TWELVE HEATING FURNACES, saws, shears, and other usual fixed apparatus; also, MECHANICS' SHOPS, TURNING LATHES, BUILDINGS, SHEDS, RAILWAYS, and all usual working conveniences, the whole being capable of turning out 350 tons of finished iron weekly, consisting of plates, rails, and bars in great variety.

3.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS, known by the names of "Long Row," "English Square," and "Stone Row."
4.—THE LANDS of DYKE with FARM BUILDINGS, STEAM ENGINE, THRESHING MILL, RAILWAY, &c., thereon.

The above subjects extend to about 35 acres imperial, and the MINERALS thereon will be included, in so far as belonging to the expositors, with the MACHINERY, FURNITURES, and FIXED PLANT, at DUNDYVAN PIT.

5.—THE MINERALS held in lease, consisting of DRUMPELLER, SOUTHERHOUSE, and DALZIEL COAL, and WHITFAT and HOLEHILL IRONSTONE, with the whole MACHINERY, FITTINGS, RAILWAYS, and FIXED PLANT of every kind attached thereto.

A purchaser of this lot will also be entitled to a lease, on favourable terms, of the valuable ironstone in the estate of Arden, extending to 1100 acres, or thereby, and to the option of taking at a valuation the moveable stock and utensils connected with the mines and ironworks, consisting generally of locomotive engines, horses, wagons, carts, hurleys, canal scows, &c.; and also the farm leases of Whitfate and Southerhouse Farms, including implements and utensils, all as per inventories.

Lot 2.—THE LANDS of DUNDYVAN, extending to about 47 acres imperial, or thereby, with the BUILDINGS erected thereon, consisting of three substantial houses, known as Dundyvan Cottage, Orenock Cottage, and Mairand Cottage, a PROVISION STORE and SCHOOL BUILDINGS, together with the MINERALS in the lands, in so far as belonging to the expositors.

Lots 1 and 2 will, in the first instance, be put up as one subject, at the upset price of £63,000; if not sold together, Lot 1 will then be exposed separately, at the upset price of £35,000; and if sold separately, Lot 2 will thereafter be exposed at the upset price of £28,000.

Lot 3.—THE MINERALS in the LANDS of CUPARHEAD (about 21 imperial acres in extent). These are believed to contain, entire, the whole seams known in the district. The expositors have a lease of the surface of the lands, which, with the land-lord's consent, may be assigned to the purchaser of the minerals. Upset price, £2500.

Lot 4.—THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT OREHILL'S DWELLINGS situated in Buchanan-street and Pockrow, upset price, £3500.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. AITKEN and MACKENZIE, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs. MACKENZIE and MOORE, mining engineers there; Messrs. MELVILLE and LINDSEAY, W.S., Edinburgh; Messrs. MONCRIEFF, PATTERSON, FORBES, and BARR, writers, Glasgow; or Messrs. BANNATTIN and KIRKWOOD, writers there; the last of whom will exhibit the titles and articles of roup.—Glasgow, January, 1863.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS, UNDER the ESTATE of the late George

adjacent colliery has worked up to less than 100 yards of the estate, the seam being very thick, and of superior quality. The Great Western Railway runs through the estate, and it is within a few hundred yards of the canal.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS SILVESTER, West Bromwich; Mr. BARTLEY, solicitor, 22, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; Mr. A. S. SILVESTER, 51, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham; and Mr. J. B. SILVESTER, West Bromwich.

COLLIERY LEASE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE

CONTRACT, an EXTENSIVE COLLIERY, containing about 365 acres (more or less), the outcrop of which is now in working operation. The veins of coal consist of seven, one of which is about 3 feet, 3 feet, 3 feet, 2 feet 9 inches, 3 feet, 3 feet, and 7 feet thick, all of which may be worked by one shaft, and at a very low expense.

The coal is of first-class quality, with a good market, at mostly ready cash. This colliery is situated in the parish of Llanon, Carmarthenshire, within a mile of the Llanelly and Kidwelly Canal.
For particulars and to view, apply to JOHN DAVIES, the Tumble, Llanon, near Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.

SOUTH WALES.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE STEAM COAL (level free)

WORKING COLLIERY, comprising an area of about 190 acres of unworked coal, containing several important seams of coal, and situated near a narrow gauge railway, within a comparatively moderate distance of the port of Cardiff, together with the PLANT, STOCK, and ERECTIONS belonging thereto.—For further particulars and terms, apply to Mr. DAVID LLEWELLYN, mining engineer, &c., Aberystwith, Glyn Neath, Glamorganshire.

FOR SALE, GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS MINE, with ALL

the PLANT and MACHINERY thereon. The mine is situated in the parish of ST. BREWARD, CORNWALL, on the western border of the Cheesewring granite formation, where the granite makes a junction with the killas. The set embraces great scope, and has three known lodes traversing its length, besides two canter lodes intersected by the workings on the middle lode.

The north lode has not been explored, but has been cut in one place only by a shallow adit, where it is of great strength, and shows malleable copper on the back. The south lode has not been wrought on beyond being opened on a little on the back; this lode has its course into the hill going east, in what appears a channel of semi-decomposed granite. An adit might be brought home on its course, to have about 70 fms. back, in a short distance driving.

The middle lode, to which operations have been hitherto confined, has been wrought on to a depth of 122 fms. from surface. But as the engine-shaft was commenced on the top of the hill, the real depth of the mine, if the adit were brought home, would be about 50 fms. below. The lode is of the best quality, and is in the light of the day, varies from 6 to 18 feet wide, and is composed for the most part of masses of sulphur, mundle, quartz, large quantities of can (fluor-spar), peach, with copper ore scattered throughout. About 10,000 tons of copper mundle and copper ore have been raised from the lode, and large quantities of mundle remain discovered throughout the mine. The greatest portion of the mundle raised has been made marketable and sold.

All the requisite machinery for the carrying out extensive operations have been erected at great cost, and are complete and in good working order, comprising powerful hydraulic pumping engine, thoroughly efficient and commandable, with powerful winding machine and crusher; the two latter are also worked by water-power. All machinery is driven by water-power, of which there is a reserve, after the present machinery is supplied, equal in force to three 50-hp. steam-engines.

The close proximity of the mine to the terminus of the Wadebridge Railway (about 1½ miles) is of great advantage for the transit of all ore to the shipping wharf at Wadebridge, the railway charge per ton being only 2s. 7d.

Relative to the prospects of the mine generally, it is considered the present workings are not deep enough to intersect the productive ground. The back of the lode shows such fine gossan as is seldom seen, under which are deposited large masses of copper pyrites, and below the mundle operations have not yet been carried. Moreover, lodes of such size and character, having large capels, may, and sometimes do, make shallow shoots of ore, but it is in depth the bulk of ore and permanent mine must be looked for.

The geological arrangement of all metallic veins or lodes in this, and, perhaps, every other country that have diagonal inclinations, has this law for making their respective mineral deposits, and the exceptions, if any, are very few indeed—viz., that wherever the lode makes its deposit of mineral there it takes a direction more towards the perpendicular line, the unproductive portions of the lode being where the underlie is greatest.

In other words, if the lode in its transit through the strata make the usual bends that all lodes do (more or less), it will be found that the ore is deposited where the warp tends most towards the perpendicular line, and the most barren parts will be found where the lode has the flattest underlie. The above law has been fully borne out by facts in this mine.

The last three levels sunk have been on the course of the lode, which has taken a much flatter dip for several fathoms, both east and west of the engine-shaft, the underlie being much greater than the average underlie of the lode. The consequence was the lode directly fell off in yield; but as this flatter underlie is greater than the average, nothing can be more reasonable than its again, in turn, curving back towards the perpendicular, by taking a more vertical, when in other words, assume its productive inclination. Then, under such large beds of copper mundle, look out for courses of ore.

The water flowing from the lode in the bottom of the mine contains such a large quantity of copper in solution as is probably unparalleled in any copper mine in the county. It is considered, by highly respectable agents who have been engaged in mining in the Caradon district for many years, in some of the best mines, that Great Onslow contains the elements of a good copper mine, and that a share of the perseverance that has been required to make Phoenix what it was, and may again be, Marke Valley and East Caradon what they now are, would give it no ordinary chance of ranking with them.

It is uncertain whether one, two, or three levels more might have to be sunk before the lode would make the change alluded to above in its underlie, but it is something like a certainty that it is sure to do so in a reasonable distance, where the lode, according to the experience of practice, will likewise make its ore.

In the eastern end of the mine the lode has changed its dip, and become more vertical; the result is a very great improvement. The mine is in fork to the bottom, and can be inspected immediately.

A large amount of capital having been expended towards the development of the property, a good opportunity is presented to capitalists to speculate, as with the very superior advantages of being able to work the mine to the greatest depth that any mine has yet been sunk by means of water-power, a very moderate amount of capital in addition to the sum already expended would be sufficient to prove the mine a considerable depth below the present workings.

To inspect the mine and machinery, apply to Capt. GEORGE RICKARD, on the mine; and to treat for the purchase, apply to WILSON FORSTER, Esq., No. 23, Temple-street, Liverpool.

NORTHUMBERLAND—KNARSDALE MANOR.

TO BE LET, the MANOR of KNARSDALE, containing 15,000 acres, the property of John Hope Wallace, Esq., of Featherstone Castle. According to a recent exploration and report, by an experienced viewer, the manor contains copper ore, lead ore (in various forms), ironstone—viz., nodules (argillaceous carbonates), blackband (containing, by Prof. Richardson's, of Newcastle, analysis, 50-63 per cent. of iron), barytes, limestone, and common clay, &c. The manor adjoins on the south the lead-producing district of Alston Moor.

The Alston branch on the Newcastle and Carlisle section of the North-Eastern Railway runs through the manor, with a central station at Slaggyford.

Mr. J. BYWELL, Burnthorpe, KnarSDale, Alston, will show the manor. A plan of the manor may be seen, and any information obtained, on application to Mr. JOHN CLARK, steward's office, Featherstone Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland.

Featherstone Castle, February 4, 1863.

SALE OF BASTIER'S CHAIN PUMP PATENT.
Mr. J. U. BASTIER is DESIROUS OF FINDING A PARTNER FOR CONTINUING THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIS ENGLISH PATENT FOR A CHAIN PUMP, or he is WILLING TO SELL THE ENTIRE OR PART OF HIS INTEREST therein. He proposes to grant four exclusive licenses for the full term of the patent, for England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales respectively:—
For the license for England, he demands the sum of £2000 for the unreserved transfer, or £1000 if 25 per cent. of the net profits be secured to him.
For the license for Scotland, he demands £1500 for unreserved sale, or £750 with 25 per cent. of profits.
For the license for Ireland, he demands £1400 for unreserved sale, or £700 with 25 per cent. of profits.
And for the license for Wales, he demands £1300 for unreserved sale, or £650 with 25 per cent. of profits.
Address, J. U. BASTIER, C.E., 47, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, METALS, MANURES, &c., on the most moderate terms, and with the utmost accuracy. List of fees per post, on application.
JOHN LONGMID, CITY LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.
THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable rights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheel. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water; and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.
Further particulars on application; also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY. for SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 in. per diam, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.
MR. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.
Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Doughty, North Wales.
By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we hope it will meet with immediate adoption.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO. SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL for March (Part 180, Price 1s.), illustrated with a large plate engraving of M. Sadre's Furnaces for Fusing Steel, and thirty woodcuts; also contains articles on the Furnace of Steel in Large Masses, Rotating Disc Blowing Machines, Portable Engines, English and American Patent Law, Recent Patents: Crawford, Power Looms; Wilson, Iron and Steel; Deacon, Soda; Johnson, Lead Pipes; Wilson, Metals.—Law Reports: Clare v. the Queen, Ships; Davenport v. Jepson, Chenille; Gambart v. Ball, Photography; Smith v. Reynolds, Copyright. Trade Marks, Reviews of New Books, Correspondence, Scientific Societies, Monthly Notes, Marine Memoranda, Price Currents, Lists of Patents, Designs, &c.
London: Longmans; Editor's Office (Offices for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

TO INVENTORS.—All INTENDING PATENTEES should PROCURE THE PRINTED INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS, their COST and the MODE OF PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON.
R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Secy.

STATISTICS OF AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.
Illustrated by Maps, Plans, and Sections of the Principal Mining Districts in the two counties.
By Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London.
It contains detailed particulars of the indications and prospects of all the important mines in the two counties, with annual statistical returns, and dividends paid by each; sections and diagrams of the most productive districts, with explanatory notes upon each; also a map of Cornwall, showing its area and population.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
The mine proprietors of the Western counties have good reason to congratulate themselves that so able an advocate of British Mining as Mr. Thomas Spargo has devoted his energies to the extension of mining literature; while capitalists embarking in mine adventure will thank him for placing requisite and very desirable knowledge so immediately within their reach. Under the title of "The Statistics of and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon," Mr. Spargo has issued a manual of statistics and instructive details which cannot fail to be useful to those seeking information. That his explanations may be more readily comprehended, he has illustrated his work with a series of very neatly executed maps of the several mining districts to which he refers.—*Mining Journal*.
The work altogether forms an acceptable addition to the existing stock of mining literature, and may be commended to the attention of those who wish to extend their acquaintance with this branch of our home industry.—*Daily News*.
Mr. Spargo's "Statistics of and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon" deserves to be perused by all parties who are interested in these investments, and the facts and opinions presented appear to be stated in a fair and candid manner.—*Herald*.
Mr. Spargo's Statistics is a full information useful to parties associated either practically or commercially with mining undertakings.—*Star*.
An instructive publication, deserving of every encouragement.—*Daily Telegraph*.
We recommend this work as a guide to the mines of Cornwall and Devon.—*Chronicle*.
The pamphlet is worthy the attention of all engaged in mining speculations.—*Post*.
It contains in a compressed, but still comprehensive form, all the information requisite to guide an adventurer in the selection of mines for legitimate investment.—*Welshman*.
From these the mining speculator may arrive at a correct judgment on all mining undertakings.—*Shropshire Conservative*.
No adventurer should enter upon a mining undertaking until he has carefully studied this pamphlet. He will find it a true guide when seeking for a profitable investment.—*Durham County Advertiser*.
A work of rare merit, filled with original matter, concise but comprehensive, and will be found of inestimable value to parties desirous of investing capital in mining undertakings.—*Doncaster Chronicle*.
A guide to safe investments, and should be consulted by an intended investor before purchasing shares in any mining undertaking.—*Cheltenham Chronicle*.
It contains accurate information upon all points demanding consideration, and as the work of a practical miner may be confidently relied upon.—*Devonport and Plymouth Telegraph*.
This work will prove of great utility to all who are concerned in mining operations.—*This Little Work is of inestimable value to all persons interested in the mining operations of the country.*—*Blackburn Times*.
We earnestly recommend the consideration of Mr. Spargo's book to all mining speculators.—*Herald Journal*.
This work should be read by every man interested in mining adventures.—*Edinburgh Post*.
An excellent practical treatise upon an important staple of our commerce, the mines of Cornwall.—*Leicester Herald*.
We recommend this pamphlet to the attentive consideration of our readers.—*Halfpenny*.
We earnestly recommend the work to our readers.—*Lynn Record*.
This work ought to have attentive consideration, and when acted upon will prove a safe guide to all investors in mining undertakings.—*Oldham Chronicle*.
Mr. Spargo's practical work affords the means of obtaining such a knowledge as cannot fail to guide the reader to safe investments.—*Lincolnshire Herald*.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.
Wednesday, March 26, 1863. Subscription, £1 1s. annually. Price 6d. stamped.
RAILWAYS AND MINES.
Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mining affords a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from 4½ to 25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.
Messrs. TREDNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

ACCIDENTS BY ROAD, RIVER, OR RAILWAY.
ACCIDENTS IN THE FIELD, THE STREETS, OR AT HOME.
May be provided against by taking a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
£140,000 has been already paid as compensation for accidents of all kinds, in 75 fatal cases, and 6880 cases of personal injury.
Rates and further particulars may be obtained at the railway stations, of the local agents, or at the HEAD OFFICE, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secy.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 1849.

TO CAPITALISTS.—MESSRS. LEICESTER AND CO., INSPECTORS AND VALUERS OF MINES, &c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO SELECT AND INVEST CAPITAL IN MINING ENTERPRISES, for which they charge 2½ per cent.; and they also COLLECT AND TRANSMIT THE DIVIDENDS, charging 2½ per cent. on their amount. Messrs. LEICESTER AND CO. earnestly call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of investing, to pay from £50 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be charged extra. All remittances must be made through our agent, Mr. RICHARD MURDOCK, Mining Journal office, 36, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

GEORGE SPILL & CO'S IMPROVED MACHINERY BELTING,
WARRANTED NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, WATER, OR GREASE, AND ARE MADE TO ANY LENGTH IN ONE PIECE.
PRICES PER FOOT RUN.
Inches wide. 1 1½ 2 2½ 3 3½ 4 4½ 5 5½ 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
No. 1 substance. 0 3 0 4 0 6 0 7½ 0 9 0 10½ 1 1 1 1½ 1 3 1 3½ 1 4 1 4½ 1 5 1 5½ 1 6 1 6½ 1 7 1 7½ 1 8 1 8½ 1 9 1 9½ 2 0 2 0½ 2 1 2 1½ 2 2 2 2½ 2 3 2 3½ 2 4 2 4½ 2 5 2 5½ 2 6 2 6½ 2 7 2 7½ 2 8 2 8½ 2 9 2 9½ 3 0 3 0½ 3 1 3 1½ 3 2 3 2½ 3 3 3 3½ 3 4 3 4½ 3 5 3 5½ 3 6 3 6½ 3 7 3 7½ 3 8 3 8½ 3 9 3 9½ 4 0 4 0½ 4 1 4 1½ 4 2 4 2½ 4 3 4 3½ 4 4 4 4½ 4 5 4 5½ 4 6 4 6½ 4 7 4 7½ 4 8 4 8½ 4 9 4 9½ 5 0 5 0½ 5 1 5 1½ 5 2 5 2½ 5 3 5 3½ 5 4 5 4½ 5 5 5 5½ 5 6 5 6½ 5 7 5 7½ 5 8 5 8½ 5 9 5 9½ 6 0 6 0½ 6 1 6 1½ 6 2 6 2½ 6 3 6 3½ 6 4 6 4½ 6 5 6 5½ 6 6 6 6½ 6 7 6 7½ 6 8 6 8½ 6 9 6 9½ 7 0 7 0½ 7 1 7 1½ 7 2 7 2½ 7 3 7 3½ 7 4 7 4½ 7 5 7 5½ 7 6 7 6½ 7 7 7 7½ 7 8 7 8½ 7 9 7 9½ 8 0 8 0½ 8 1 8 1½ 8 2 8 2½ 8 3 8 3½ 8 4 8 4½ 8 5 8 5½ 8 6 8 6½ 8 7 8 7½ 8 8 8 8½ 8 9 8 9½ 9 0 9 0½ 9 1 9 1½ 9 2 9 2½ 9 3 9 3½ 9 4 9 4½ 9 5 9 5½ 9 6 9 6½ 9 7 9 7½ 9 8 9 8½ 9 9 9 9½ 10 0 10 0½ 10 1 10 1½ 10 2 10 2½ 10 3 10 3½ 10 4 10 4½ 10 5 10 5½ 10 6 10 6½ 10 7 10 7½ 10 8 10 8½ 10 9 10 9½ 11 0 11 0½ 11 1 11 1½ 11 2 11 2½ 11 3 11 3½ 11 4 11 4½ 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THE MINING SHARE LIST

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L. 1]	0 0 0	—	—	—	—
4000	Bodford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	—	—	—	—
340	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 0 0	—	—	—	—
200	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—	—	—	—
8000	Bronfild (lead), Cardigan [L. 23]	2 7 6	—	—	—	—
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	46	46 48	—	—
1000	Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	15 0 0	—	—	—	—
250	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	85	80 85	—	—
12000	Copper Mines England	25 0 0	—	—	—	—
350000	ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—	—	—	—
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—	—	—	—
512	Creechbrow and Penkell, St. Columb	7 12 0	—	—	—	—
867	Cwm Ertin (lead), Cardiganshire [L. 1]	7 10 0	—	—	—	—
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	—	—
200	Darwent Mines (all-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—	—	—	—
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
358	Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	—	—
12000	Drake Wails (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
1000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	12 6 0	10 1/2	—	—	—
5114	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	29 10 0	46	77 1/2 82 1/2	—	—
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	—	—
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 0 0	—	—	—	—
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	—	—
6000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	—	—	—	—
1798	Great Wheel Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	34	33 1/2 34 1/2	—	—
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	7 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2	—	—
10240	Gunnite Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	—	—	—	—
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—	—	—	—
1000	Hibberton Mine Company [L.]	92 6 2	—	—	—	—
4000	Lisborne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 0 0	—	—	—	—
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	15 0 0	8 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2	—	—
1800	Miners Mining Co. (L.), (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	—	—
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—	—	—	—
5028	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	4	4 1/2	—	—
6000	Orsadd (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	—	—	—	—
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	—	—
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	—	—
400	Providence (copper and tin)	—	—	—	—	—
112	Providence (tin), Treflawn [S.E.]	10 6 7	44	41 43	—	—
4000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	—	—	—	—
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	80 0 0	—	—	—	—
16	Rosewarne (lead)	—	—	—	—	—
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	405	400 410	—	—
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	66	69 71	—	—
8000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 9 0	95	87 1/2 92 1/2	—	—
500	South Woodley	—	—	—	—	—
2800	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	—	—	—	—
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	9 0 0	—	—	—	—
6000	Tincoff (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	17	18 18 1/2	—	—
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 0 0	—	—	—	—
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. 23]	2 15 0	28	26 28	—	—
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	32	30 32	—	—
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 0 0	—	—	—	—
8400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	—	—	—
1024	West Penrynthal	4 0 0	—	—	—	—
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	280	—	—	—
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	6 2 6	72 1/2	62 1/2 67 1/2	—	—
1000	Wheal Basset and Gwilly (tin)	7 0 0	—	—	—	—
2900	Wheal Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	30 0 0	21	19 1/2 20 1/2	—	—
1024	Wheal Gwilly (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0	35	33 1/2 34 1/2	—	—
4800	Wheal Ludoct and Wrey (lead), St. Ives	2 10 6	39	36 1/2 37 1/2	—	—
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]	17 6 0	39	—	—	—
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (id.), Menhenot [S.E.]	8 0 0	17	15 17	—	—
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300	—	—	—
128	Wheal Prosper (tin), Lelant	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
396	Wheal Treflawn (tin, copper), Camborne	68 10 0	235	245 250	—	—
1040	Wheal Treflawn (all-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	16 0 0	18 1/2	—	—	—

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
200	Cwm Cefn Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0	—	—	—	—
256	Cundor (cop. tin), Camborne	35 0 0	35	—	—	—
2150	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	32	30 1/2 31 1/2	—	—
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	16 8 0	—	—	—	—
672	Ding Dong (tin), Guilva	40 13 6	—	—	—	—
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	4 0 0	—	—	—	—
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	—
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	—	—	—	—
6000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop. lead, tin)	7 0 0	—	—	—	—
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Cons. (tin)	7 0 0	—	—	—	—
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4	3	—	—	—
1773	Polverto (tin), St. Agnes	—	—	—	—	—
12900	Sordridge Con. (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	0 17 0	—	—	—	—
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
6000	Tamar Con. (all-lead), Beeralton [S.E.]	4 10 0	25s.	18s. 20s.	—	—
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 0 0	—	—	—	—
60	West Burrell Hill (lead), Wendron	12 13 0	—	—	—	—
256	Wheal Burton (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	67 1/2	64 66	—	—
1024	Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just	9 18 0	—	—	—	—
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken	3 10 0	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
4296	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 19 6	4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	—	—
8000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN MINES.

2164	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
12000	Cobre Cop. Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	23	—	—	—
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	—	—	—	—
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	5 1/2	4 1/2 5 1/2	—	—
6000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	120 0 0	—	—	—	—
80000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
0815	Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	—	—
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	56	56 56	—	—
43174	Union Mexican (all.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 0 0	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	—
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quannagan (tin, cop.) [L. 25]	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Gt. Barrier Lead, Min. & Co., N. Ze. [L. 25]	4 10 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Pontigbad (all-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	2 1/2	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—	—	Sept. 1858
20000	Bear (tin), [L.]	0 10 0	—	—	Oct. 1862
75000	Bon Accord, North Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	Jan. 1863
10000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. 23] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	—
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—	—	Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	—
10000	Copio Smelting [L.], Chile	10 0 0	—	—	—
100000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.]	0 10 0	—	—	—
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
30000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. 25]	1 7 6	—	—	—
15000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	5 0 0	—	—	—
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	—
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	—
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. 23] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	—
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. 23]	1 10 0	—	—	—
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Imperial Thessalon (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. 23]	0 10 0	—	—	—
10000	Karibitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
100000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	—
2000	New Burra Burra (Australia)	1 0 0	—	—	—
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	—	—	—
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	—	—	—
50000	Nova Scotia (lead and gold) [L. 23]	1 0 0	—	—	—
15000	Pachusa Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.]	0 15 0	—	—	—
17000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.]	0 15 0	—	—	—
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.]	0 10 0	—	—	—
100000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.]	0 12 6	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	—
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.]	3 0 0	—	—	—
80000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co. [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	—
45000	Victor Emmanuel, Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L.]	110 0 0	—	—	—
34255	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	5 0 0	—	—	—
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—
45000	Yudamutians (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	4	3 1/2 4	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
600	Aberford (lead), Cardigan	0 10 0	—	—	—
35000	Atlas Min. and Smelt. [L. 21]	0 10 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
4943	Alfred Con. (cop.), Philadelp.	4 4 11 1/2	—	—	—
6000	Bagtor [L. 23]	1 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1861
400	Baldwin, I. of Man [L. 23]	2 5 0	—	—	Jan. 1861
1621	Baleswidden (tin), St. Just	14 8 0	—	—	Jan. 1862
10000	Bampfyde (copper), Devon	1 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1860
30000	Barnmouth Cons. (gold) [L. 21]	0 5 0	—	—	Aug. 1862
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1862
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	—	—	—
200	Billins (lead) [L. 23]	28 0 0	20	17 1/2 20	Jan. 1863
1248	Boscawell (tin, cop.), St. Austell	6 15 0	—	—	Dec. 1860
2280	Boscawell (tin, cop.), St. Austell	7 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1862
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0	—	—	Dec. 1860
10000	Bosworth (tin)	0 5 0	—	—	—
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30a]	1 7 6	—	—	Nov. 1863
6000	British (tin & cop.), [L. 21 10a]	10 12 0	—	—	No call.
4000	Brookwood (cop.) Ashburton	1 12 6	—	—	—
112	Brown-Hall (id.), Denbigh	20 0 0	—	—	No call.
5120	Brynmor (id.), Cardl. [L. 25]	2 3 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
500	Brynmor Hall (lead), Flint	25 0 0	—	—	April, 1862
500	Bryn Gwlad (lead), Flint	6 0 0	84	82 34	April, 1862
1960	Bryntal, Llanidloes (cop.)	1 10 0	—	—	Feb. 1863
6380	Buller and Bassett Unit. (cop.)	4 1 6	—	—	Jan. 1863
1200	Burna Burra (cop.), Kenwyn	2 10 0	—	—	April, 1862
2200	Burnhead (lead, calamine) [L. 23]	5 0 0	5 1/2	—	June, 1862
915	Calvaden, Wendron (tin)	23 4 6	7 3/4	7 3/4	Feb. 1863
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	17 15 0	—	—	Feb. 1863
4600	Camborne Vein & Wh. Francis	8 14 4	—	—	Oct. 1862
75000	Cambrian Consol. (gd.) [L. 23]	1 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1862
914	Caradon Cons. (tin), St. Cleer	25 9 6	21	19 21	Dec. 1862
6000	Caradon Hill (copper)	2 1 6	—	—	July, 1862
6000	Caradon Unit. (copper)	5 0 0	2	—	Sept. 1862
10000	Caradon Vale (copper)	5 0 0	—	—	—
10000	Cardigan Consols (lead & cop.)	—	—	—	July, 1862
2580	Cardmarthen United (lead)	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
6000	Carn Camborne (copper)	0 12 0	7/8	7/8	Jan. 1863
4870	Carnewas (id., cop.), Mawgan	1 8 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	2 1 6	—	—	Nov. 1861
948	Carnvorth (tin), St. Just	4 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1862
20000	Carysfort (3000 £2 1/2 pd., 16900 £1 pd.)	—	—	—	—
20000	Castleward, Ireland [L. 21]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
2000	Cla Cloc'h (lead), [L. 23]	2 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1863
2500	Central Miners (lead) [L. 23]	1 19 0	—	—	Feb. 1863
6000	Charlotte Unit., Perranuthnoe	3 8 1	—	—	Dec. 1862
4000	Clara Unit., Pontnewydd [L. 23]	1 12 0	2 1/2	—	July, 1862
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	30 15 0	—	—	Dec. 1862
3170	Coal Mawr Pool (lead) [L. 21]	4 16 6	—	—	Jan. 1863
16000	Coatlarra and Bond, Ireland	1 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1862
60000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L. 21]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
700	Cornubia (tin)	2 0 0	—	—	Oct. 1862
861	Crane (copper), Camborne	15 10 0	10 1/2	—	Dec. 1862
3000	Craven Moor (id.), Yorkshire	0 10 0	—	—	No call.
12000	Criafake (cop.), Gristock	—	—	—	No call.
6000	Crookhavan (cop.) [L. 23 1/2]	1 10 0	—	—	Oct. 1861
6000	Crown Cons. (cop.) [L. 23]	0 15 0	—	—	Sept. 1862
2000	Crowmew (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	—	—	No call.
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	3 13 0	—	—	Feb. 1863
1800	Cwmbrane, Carmar. [L. 23]	2 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1862
30000	Dale, N. Staf. [L. 21] (21000 £1 pd., 9000 7s. 6d. pd.)	—	—	—	Sept. 1862
4500	Deborah Unit. (lead), [L. 21]	0 10 0	—	—	—
2000	Deep Level, Miners [L. 23]	3 5 0	—	—	Feb. 1862
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. 22]	—	—	—	—
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. 21]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
4566	Devon Wither (lead), [L. 23]	1 10 0	—	—	Aug. 1862
10000	Dolfr-y-nor (gold) [L. 21]	0 10 0	7/8	7/8	Sept. 1862
2000	Dulrio (tin), Lelant	8 2 0	—	—	Oct. 1862
4000	Dulta (tin) [L. 21]	—	—	—	Fully paid.
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. 23]	16 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1863
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	6 0 11	—	—	Dec. 1862
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L. 22]	1 7 0	—	—	Jan. 1863
4096	East Brookwood (copper)	1 5 0	—	—	Jan. 1863
5000	E. Bronfryd (sil.-id., Cardl.)	2 0 0	3 1/2	—	Feb. 1863
4000	East Cam Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 15 0	—	10 1/2 10 1/2	Feb. 1863
2000	East Chiverton (lead), [L. 23]	1 0 0	6	—	May, 1862
6000	E. Clogau (gold), Merthyr [L. 21]	—	1 1/2 1/2	—	May, 1862
6400	East Crinids and South Far	2 14 0	—	—	May, 1862
6000	East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1 11 0	—	—	Mar. 1862
4000	East Devon Gt. Consol.	1 9 0	—	—	Jan. 1863
2918	E. Falmouth (s.-id.), Kenwyn	3 15 6	—	—	Nov. 1862
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	1 12 0	2 1/2	48s. 50s.	Feb. 1863
4000	E. Gunns Lake & Ss. Redf. (cop.)	7 1 0	—	—	Jan. 1863
6145	East Jane (sil.-id.), Cardinham	1 8 6	—	—	Oct. 1862
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	15 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1863
8000	E. Polbergo, St. Agnes [L. 23]	0 15 0	—	—	Jan. 1861
4096	E. Providence (tin), Lelant	2 10 0	—	—	Dec. 1862
5000	E. Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwilt	3 15 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	Sept. 1862
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne	0 7 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	75 0 0	—	—	Oct. 1862
1024	E. Treaskerby (cop.), Redruth	6 5 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
1190	E. Wheel Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	9 12 0	12 1/2	—	July, 1862
4096	East Wheel Fortune (tin)	1 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1862
2945	East Wheel Grylla (tin, cop.)	0 10 0	3 1/2	—	—
2948	E. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 13 6	—	—	—
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S. E.]	8 1 6	5	5 1/2	Feb. 1863
10000	Est. Merthyr Col. [L. 21 10a]	1 7 0	—	—	Oct. 1861
5000	Furdon (cop.) [L. 21 10a]	0 10 0	—	—	Oct. 1861
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 16 6	—	—	Jan. 1863
114	Garden (tin), Morvah	35 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1862
124	Garlands Unit, Wendron	12 12 0	—	—	—
1000	Garrog (lead), Flint	5 7 0	—	—	Feb. 1863
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 17 0	7/8	7/8	Oct. 1862
124	Gelliflowler (id.), Holywell	0 2 6	—	—	June, 1861
9000	Gen. Min. Co. for Ire. (cop.)	4 0 0	—	—	5 1/2
124	Glasgow Cardon Cons.	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
4592	Gosman (lead), [L. 21] (412 1/2 pd., 399 1/2 pd.)	—	—	—	July, 1860
6144	Gouanema (cop.), St. Cleer	1 10 0	3	2 1/2 3	Jan. 1863
2000	Goonzoon (copper), St. Neot	0 12 6	—	—	Feb. 1863
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	16 0 0	18	—	Jan. 1863
5000	Great Brigan (copper)	4 17 0	—	—	Dec. 1862
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ives	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 2	Dec. 1862
15000	Great Laxey (lead) [L. 24]	—	—	—	Fully paid.
6000	Great North Downs (copper)	2 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1862
5000	Great North Tolls [L. 21]	0 12 0	—	—	Feb. 1863
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-id., Wende)	1 17 6	7/8	—	Dec. 1862
52000	Grist Trevelan Consols (cop.)	—	—	—	—
10000	Great Trevelan (cop.)	0 14 0	—	—	Aug. 1861
8730	Great Wheel Badden (tin)	6 5 0	—	—	Dec. 1862
6000	Gt. Wh. Bury (cop., tin), Ken.	15 0 0	—	4 1/2 5	Dec. 1862
5000	Grosvener (id.) (25000 £1 pd., 25000 7s. pd.)	—	—	—	—
4910	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	1 19 11	—	—	Feb. 1862
6098	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 18 0	—	—	Feb. 1863
6400	Harwood (id.), Durham [L. 21]	0 8 6	1 1/2	—	Nov. 1861
7219	Hawkmor (tin, cop.) Caistock	3 0 6	—	—	May, 1862
1000	Hare Valley (tin), Callington	0 5 0	—	—	—
5000	Hingham (tin), E. S.	5 6 0	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	Feb. 1863
10000	Holmbush (5000 £2 1/2 pd., 5000 10s. pd.)	—	—	—	—
6000	Ilogan (tin & copper)	0 5 0	1 1/2	—	July, 1862
40	Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolgelly	65 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1862
6000	Keewick (lead), Portiscale	5 6 6	—	—	Mar. 1862
9000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	2 5 6	1 1/2	7/8 1 1/2	Jan. 1863
969	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	34 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1862
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	16 4 4	—	—	Feb. 1862
240	Llangan (id.), Glamor. [L. 22 1/2]	5 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1862
600	Long Lake (lead), Flint	18 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
2000	Lower Park Delphire [L. 21]	0 10 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
10000	Lower Talwra [L. 22 1/2]	1 10 0	—	—	Oct. 1861
6000	Mandlin (copper)	14 10 0	—	2	Dec. 1862
4400	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 17 6	—	—	May, 1863
32000	Merryfield (lead) [L. 23]	0 12 0	—	—	Feb. 1860
1478	Michell (lead), Flint	0 3 6	—	—	Jan. 1863
124	Mill Pool	15 15 0	—	—	Feb. 1863
5000	Molland (cop.), S. Moniton	2 9 6	—	—	Nov. 1862
1024	Nanglies (tin, copper), Kes.	12 0 0	8 1/2	6 1/2	Dec. 1862
40	Nanco (sil.-id.), Cambrian	—	—	—	Jan. 1862
5000	Nancoes and Penryn [L. 21]	3 12 0	—	—	—
512	Nant Minera [L. 23]	4 0 0	46s.	—	Feb. 1863
2000	Nant-y-lago (id.), Merioneth	3 12 6	—	—	Nov. 1862
250	Nanty Myny (id.), Mernogm	20 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
6400	Nether Head (lead), Dufton	0 15 6	—	—	April, 1860
6000	N. Crow Hill (id.), St. Stephen	2 7 6	—	—	Oct. 1862
6000	New E. Birch Tor and Viltor	0 6 0	—	—	Oct. 1862
614	New E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock	0 6 0	—	—	Oct. 1862
400	New Hendra (tin, cop.)	10 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1863
6000	New S. Caron (cop., St. Clon.)	10 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
6000	New Treleign Con., Redruth	1 13 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
1024	New Wendron (tin)	7 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	Jan. 1863
6000	New Wheel Prosdick	0 7 6	—	—	Nov. 1862
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.)	21 10 0	135	140 145	Dec. 1862
2800	N. Wh. Vaddon (tin), Marazion	1 8 0	—	—	Oct. 1862
6000	Nidderdale (id.), Yorks. [L. 21]	0 15 0	—	—	Jan. 1861
400	No. Budnick and West Mount	0 7 0	—	10s. 12s.	Aug. 1862
1024	North Erth (cop.), Redruth	22 17 6	—	—	Nov. 1862
6000	Nor. Clifton (cop.), Gwennap	0 8 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
4000	North Cornwall (Kendellon)	—	—	—	No call.
20000	North Devon (sil.-id.) [L. 21]	0 10 0	—	—	No call.
6000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Camborne	2 11 6	2 1/2	1 1/2 2 1/2	Nov. 1862
1000	North Fortescue (copper)	—	14 0	—	Oct. 1862
2500	North Francis, (cop.) [S.E.]	13 16 0	—	—	Dec. 1862
1366	N. Grambler (cop.), Redruth	2 15 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
6000	N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. 23]	2 3 0	—	3 1/2	Oct. 1862
6000	N. Hafod (sil.-id., Car.) [L. 21]	1 5 0	—	—	Aug. 1862
16000	N. Hallenbeagle (tin, cp.) [L. 22]	—	—	—	Dec. 1861
2090	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	5 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1863
6000	North Kit Hill (tin, copper)	0 2 6	—	—	Sept. 1861
6000	North Laxey (lead) Isle of Man	—	—	—	Fully paid.
6000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	7 5 0	—	—	Feb. 1863
15000	North Miners (lead) [L. 21]	—	—	—	Nov. 1862
4000	North Phoenix (copper)	3 18 0	—	—	Fully paid.
32	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan	125 0 0	—	—	Sept. 1862
6000	North Portlithy (silv.-lead)	—	—	—	Nov. 1862
700	N. Roakear (cop.), Camborne	21 5 0	48 1/2	51 52	Jan. 1863
5000	N. Treithers (sil.-cp.), Padstow	1 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1860
6000	N. Wh. Bassett (cop., tin) [S.E.]	2 16 0	3 1/2	3 1/2 4 1/2	Feb. 1863
1024	North Wheel Busy (cop., &c.)	9 12 7	—	—	Dec. 1862
5610	North Wheel Gryll [S.E.]	2 3 0	4 1/2	4 1/2 5	Nov. 1862
6000	North Wh. Ludcost [St. Ives]	1 12 11	—	—	Dec. 1862
614	N. Wh. Rort, Camp. Sp. [L. 21]	3 11 6	1	18s. 20s.	July, 1861
4108	North Wheel Trellawny (lead)	2 11 6	—	—	Jan. 1863
5900	North Wheel Vort (tin), Breage	3 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1863
4000	N. Wrey (id.), St. Ives [L. 22]	1 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1863
4096	Okel Tor (cop.), Caistock	6 6 6	—	—	Sept. 1861
6000	Old Wh. Neptuns (cop.), [L. 21]	1 17 6	—	—	N. 1862
800	Pant-y-Baith (id.) [L. 21]	7 0 0	—	—	—
1000	Pant-y-pydw (lead)	4 2 6	—	—	Dec. 1862
8465	Pedn-an-drea Unit. (tin)	3 18 6			